NEVER BE WITHOUT
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,
A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
Prickly-Heat, Piles, Chafed Skin, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Insect Bites or Stings, and most Skin Ailments.
Free from Animal Fat—Keeps Good in any Climate.
Sold in large Pots, 1s3d. each.
F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 57 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,094—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
R.M. SHANNON	4129	800	R. Crewe	30th June.
? ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
R.M. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
? SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	21st "
R.M. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
? ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
R.M. PENINSULAR	5065	1300	A. C. Leggatt	11th "
? SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	18th "
R. HYDASPES	2866	460	E. Gordon	25th "
ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
R.M. ORIENTAL	5045	1300	H. Monle	8th "
? SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th "

The Steamers marked R.M. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
? These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ARGENTITE	R. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.
POSEIDON	A. Reliner	3,878	600	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	6th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	4,351	350	9th Aug. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
VIA TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,841	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 29, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 29, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1893, at 3 p. m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months available at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS also issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 p.m., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th May 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 5th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 2nd July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombasa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
CALCUTTA. HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDE	F. Blight	4,353	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

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"CLOTHED WITH AIR."
"CELLULAR" SHIRTS.

DAY—OUR OWN DRESS—SUPERIOR TENNIS—CUT & MAKE. FROM RS. 4 Each.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. } THE NOTED SHIRT-MAKERS.

THYROIDIN.
THE NEW REMEDY FOR
MYXŒDEMA.

THE soluble and active principles isolated from carefully selected and perfectly fresh THYROID Bodies. Five grains of "Thyroidin" are equivalent to an eighth part of an average gland.
Dose 5 to 15 grains.
A supply now to hand.
Price, Rs. 12 per oz.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

PAPARIDINE,

For DYSPEPSIA,
For LIVER COMPLAINTS,
For FLATULENT DIARRHŒA,
For GASTRIC CATARRH,
&c., &c.

OPINIONS OF DYSPEPTICS:—
"It has completely cured me of Dyspepsia."
"I strongly recommend it."
"I derived immense benefit from it."
"It cured a friend who had suffered for years."
"Please send six more bottles."
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 650 tons CAST IRON PIPES, for the Osmdah Saugor Water Works, as follows:—

	Tons.
963—C. I. Pipes 12" diatr. 12 ft. length, about	430
971—C. I. Pipes 9" diatr. 9 ft. length, "	224
98—C. I. Pipes 4" diatr. 6 ft. length, "	8

The Pipes to be of the kind known as "Socket and Spigot" according to the above lengths from the bottom of Socket to top of Spigot. Ends to be turned and bored with the ordinary percentage of pipes with plain ends.
The Pipes to be delivered free at the Hyderabad Railway Station within a period agreed upon from date of signing the contract.
Detailed Specification can be had on application to the undersigned.
All Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Government Rupees 1,000 in Government of India Promissory Notes, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers.
The Tenders should reach this office, not later than the 25th of July, 1893, after which no Tenders will be received.
The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. GAUNTLETT,
Officiating Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.
Hyderabad Deccan, 22nd June, 1893.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL.

CRICKET.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BALLS, CRICKET—		
Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam, each	4 0	4 8
Do. Treble Seam ..... each	5 0	5 10
Do. Four Seam, registered..each	5 12	6 8
Eclipse, composition.....each	1 12	2 0
Duke's Double Seam, first quality each	4 0	4 8
Do. Treble do. do. each	5 12	6 8
Boys'.....each from	1 4	1 2
to	2 0	2 4
BATS, All Cane, A quality.....each	10 8	11 12
Do. do. B " .....each	8 8	9 8
Do. do. C " .....each	6 8	7 4
BATS, Boys'.....each from	1 8	1 11
to	2 12	3 2
Do. Patent Exceller..... each	15 0	17 0
Do. Cobbett's, All Cane.....each	11 12	13 0
Do. Frowd's Driver ..... each	17 0	19 0
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, and Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box ...	10 8	11 12

FOOTBALL.

Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with the best Hide Leather specially dressed—

ASSOCIATION BALLS—			
Nos.....	4	5	6
Cash.....Rs.	6-0	6-12	7-8 each.
Credit ..... "	6-12	7-8	8-8 "
RUGBY BALLS—			
Nos.....	4	5	6
Cash..... "	5-4	6-8	7-4 "
Credit ..... "	6-0	7-4	8-4 "

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Pumps for inflating Foot-Balls.....	3 6	3 14
Shin Guards..... per pair from	1 12	2 8
to	2 0	3 0

Spare Insides best Vulcanized-Rubber—

Nos.....	4	5	6
Cash.....Rs.	2-0	2-4	2-12
Credit ..... "	2-4	2-8	3-0

TENNIS, BADMINTON, RACQUETS.
GOLF. &c., &c., &c. POLO.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only Vegetable Remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Anuas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD?

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	"	37	8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	"	3	8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS,

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	"	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEADOW STREET BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

GENUINE SALE
OF SURPLUS STOCK
AND
SOILED GOODS,
JULY 3RD TO 15TH.

3,000 yds. DRESS MATERIALS As. 2 to As. 8 per yard.

RIBBONS.	HOSIERY.	LACES.
GLOVES.	UNDERLINEN.	CORSETS.
BOOTS & SHOES.	COLLARS.	TIES.

Ladies with families will find this an exceptional opportunity of buying some very cheap parcels, and an early visit is requested.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JUST ARRIVED!

STRAW HATS,
BEST
FINISH.
ROUGH CHIP
STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.
STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.
STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
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(In Pamphlet form),
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London, E. C.

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REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the hours and half hours on a gong or extra large size bell.

8 day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large bell	"	40
Do. extra long case	"	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful inventions of the present day. It requires no winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE with dry battery complete	Rs.	80
Do. do. do.	"	110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The object chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6 inch dial	Rs.	75
Clock, do. do. do.	"	95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8 day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained black wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold wooden cases, very handsome, with brackets to match, Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece..... Rs. 55
Ditto. Ditto. Clock ..... " 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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Just Received Per P. & O. Steamer "Massilia."

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Albumenized Paper.	" Porcelain.	Lancaster's Photo Sets.	Printing Frames.
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" Do. and Mounts.	Dropping Bottles.	" Thomas's.	Ross' Lenses.
Bamboo Tripods.	Dry Plates.	" Slide Boxes.	Ruby Twill.
Books on Photography.	Eastman's Bromide Paper.	Lenses, best makers.	Scales and Weights.
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Detective Cameras.	Head Rests.	Photo Sets, complete.	Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
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Developing Sinks.	" Dry Plates.	Print Trimmers.	Watson's "Acme" Cameras.
	Isochromatic Plates		Wratten's Dry Plates.
	" " Cameras for Plates.		

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,
Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.

It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
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RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and Fittings of Buildings for Cotton Flour Saw, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Article, "FLOUR MIDDLINGS OR SHARPS, IN BAGS," will be tested for Tonnage on TUESDAY, 4th July, 1893, at 12-30 p.m., in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 29th June, 1893.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

CAPITAL .....$ 500,000.
TOTAL ASSETTS .....$ 3,538,915.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has been APPOINTED LOCAL MANAGER of the Company at Bombay and is prepared to issue Policies against Fire Risk at Current Rates.

DARCY LINDSAY,
Local Manager.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4

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FULL TOP CAPS,
(NEW CONSIGNMENT).
SMART SHAPES
IN
STYLISH VECUNAS,
HOMESPUNS & CHEVIOTS.
ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE.
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT.
(OPPOSITE FORT CHAPEL, BOMBAY.)

FOR SALE.

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HENRY VIII. AND THE ENGLISH MONASTERIES: An attempt to illustrate the History of their Suppression, with an Appendix and Maps showing the situation of the religious houses at the time of their dissolution; by Francis Aiden Gasquet, O. S. B., 2 Vols., Fourth Edition.

A COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY GOSPELS, in 4 Vols; by John Maldonatus, S. J.; Translated and Edited from the Original Latin by George J. Davie, M. A., Exeter College, Oxford, one of the Translators of the Library of the Fathers, Vols. I. and II. (St. Matthews' Gospels).

PICINIO (BERNARDINEA) EXPOSITION ON ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES; Translated and Edited by A. H. Prichard, B. A., 3 Vols.

HISTORY AND FATE OF SACRILEGE; by Sir Henry Spelman.

DARK AGES: A Series of Essays illustrating the state of Religion and Literature in 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Centuries; by the late Dr. Maitland.

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NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the First of July, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay for Nagpur at 7-30 will leave at the same time, but will arrive at Nagpur at 7-0 instead of at 6-45 on the following morning.

SECOND.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 20-20 will arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 20-30 instead of at 20-15 on the second evening.

THIRD.—The Down South-East Mail Train will leave Bombay at 21-30 as at present, but will arrive at Raichur at 16-35 instead of at 16-25 the next day.

FOURTH.—A new Passenger Train will run daily between Bombay and Karjat. It will leave Bombay at 15-30 and arrive at Karjat at 18-45; leave Karjat at 6-30 and arrive in Bombay at 10-5, stopping at all the intermediate stations.

FIFTH.—The Passenger Trains leaving Bombay at 14-30 and 23-30 for Poona will start at the same time, but will arrive at Poona at 19-45 and 7-0 respectively.

SIXTH.—The Passenger Train which now leaves Poona for Raichur at 8-0 will start at 7-40 and will arrive at Raichur at 0-30 instead of at 1-10 the following morning.

SEVENTH.—The Up Passenger Train leaving Raichur at 6-30 will leave at 8-0, arrive at Poona at 21-45, leave at 0-15 and arrive in Bombay at 7-40 the next morning.

EIGHTH.—The Mixed Trains now running between Poona and Diksal will be extended to Sholapur, and will run as under, namely:—

The Down Train will leave Poona at 18-30 and will arrive at Sholapur at 6-30 the following morning.

The Up Train will leave Sholapur at 0-15 and will arrive at Poona at 11-30 the same morning.

NINTH.—Some of the Local Trains now running between Bombay and Coorla, and Thana and Kalyan will be revised.

TENTH.—The Trains over the Dhond and Munmar Railway will leave Dhond at 1-0, 10-35 and 21-5, arriving at Munmar at 11-30, 18-45 and 5-40; they will leave Munmar at 13-0, 21-25, and 2-15, reaching Dhond at 20-50, 4-20 and 8-0 respectively.

ELEVENTH.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti [illegible] of the Main Line Trains.

2. For information as to [illegible] by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for [illegible] particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of [illegible] exhibited at Stations.

3. Season Tickets will not be available in the Mail Trains between Bombay and Kalyan.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-sixth of June, 1893.

NOTICE BY THE COLLECTOR OF TINNEVELLY.

TINNEVELLY CHANK FISHERY.

SEALED TENDERS will BE RECEIVED at the Port Office, Tuticorin, by the Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries up to 4 P.M., of SATURDAY, the 15 th July, 1893, for the PURCHASE of the CHANK SHELLS FISHED during 1-92-93 and 1893-94.

2.—The Tender should state [illegible] and must be out, Collector's Office, 8th June, 1893.

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Pallonjee Sidhjee Mistry *alias* Coachbuilder, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Peter Paul Antonio Gomes, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of March, 1890, the following property:—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or range of building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under Nos. 67 and 30, all which premises are situated at and on the east side of Pali-Danda Road in Bandora in the registration sub-district of [illegible], district of Tanna, and are bounded on the east by gothani land enclosed by John Domingo Miranda, on the west by the said Pali-Danda Road, on the north by the joint four feet gully and vacant ground of Alaix John Drago, and on the south by joint property of the heirs of Elias Pereira and Peter Cardoz, and were formerly in the occupation of Gregorio D'Abreo and Alaix Drago, and are now in that of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 cask 224 lbs tartar emetic.
19 cases each 2 doz. bottles mixed pickles.
11 cases Worcester sauce in pints and ½ pints.
2 steel safes by Price.
2 cases superior porcelain ware, consisting of flower vases of different sizes, flower jars with covers, flower pots, cups and saucers, cheese stands, tea sets, jugs, &c.
A small consignment of perfumery, Rimmell's, brown Windsor soap, empty brandy flasks, magic purses, ladies companions, sprays for perfume, fancy inkstands, cold cream, tooth soap, &c.
On account and at the risk of Alibhoy Tyebkhan—
T. A.—3644-45—2 cases 24 pieces coloured superfine cloth.
On account of the concerned—
26 casks double crown soft soap.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

AUCTION SALE OF DYED DRILLS AND PRINTS.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Pooranchund and Permasseridass of Cawnpore.

R. A.		
C 139	1284—1 case 40 pieces dyed drills.	
H & Co		
"	1273—1 case 62 pieces white ground shirting prints.	
C 101	1278—1 case 62 " "	

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Macdonald and Co., the whole of the hotel furniture, consisting of handsome teak and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-room, furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, wind proof lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale,

On SATURDAY, the 8th proxime at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semigrand pianoforte by Rose and Co., handsome pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, large size cooking stove, choice plants in China pots, etc. the property of P. G. HIGGINS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 30, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS SHED, BYCULLA, UNDER THE CHARGE IN NUDER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, and sweepings, &c.
On account and risk of Narayen Valab—
6 bundles iron bars flat.
" " square.
1 iron [illegible].

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, [illegible] rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1.30 P.M.

1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham suitable for a single horse.
1 strong bay Arab, 14-1, quiet in single and double harness.
1 [illegible] Arab galloway, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, quite new.
1 strong-built dog-cart in good order.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, Warri Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by Rose and Co., Japanese armoury, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Sholapur milk goats, Surat and Jafferabad cows, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Captain J. HAND, Supt. Prince's and Victoria Docks.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Sal and Aug Van Weerden, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of very valuable jewellery consisting of diamond rings, pins, diamond brooches, bracelets, necklaces, gold pencils, charms, medallions, buttons, diamond weighing scale, large office tables, show cases, &c.

The above is on view,

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND PIECE-GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned at Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank of Persia, an invoice of China and Japanese Curiosities and Piece-goods, consisting of embroidered shawls, plain and embloidered handkerchiefs, sarees, gunges, bronze plates, real China and Japanese vases, wall plates, screens, large jars, cups and saucers, arh plates, shells, satsuma vases, fans, bamboo blinds, ivory worked board, silk cushions, bronze inkstands, and teapots.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

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On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Magdala House," Poona, the whole of the valuable dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, piano, billiard table, table ornaments, guns, rifles, carpets, valuable garden, tents, &c. the property of the late Sir JOHN HUDSON, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 30, 1893.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Monde & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers... {THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS AND AGENTS [illegible] INDIA, BURMA, [illegible] LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued [illegible] FAVOUR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kilwa (s), from Busreh ; and Bisagno (s), Hongkong.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Edenbridge sailed yesterday for Karachi.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Huzars entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Baron Clyde left it on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bisagno entered, and the s. s. Edenbridge left the dock yesterday.

A NEW EXERCISE BOOK.—We have received a copy of a neat exercise-book from Mr. Jejeebhoy Heerjeebhoy Bottlewalla, on the cover, of which is impressed a good likeness of the Hon'ble Dadabhoy Nowroji, M. P.

THE MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.—The general meeting of the Ministering Children's League, which was postponed from the 22nd June, will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School, on Tuesday, the 4th July, at 5-30 p.m. The Archdeacon of Bombay will preside. All interested in the League are cordially invited to attend.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Elibux Faidee, a Mahomedan mendicant, aged forty years, was, on Wednesday last, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fractured rib and other slight injuries, caused by his having been accidentally knocked down, and run over by a brougham, belonging to Mr. Spencer, while he was walking along the Bhendy Bazar Road.

DONATION TO THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.—Yesterday, Mr. Sha Man Mull, regimental banker and agent of Madras, accompanied by Mr. Kallidas Keesowji, of Bombay, paid a visit to the Bombay Veterinary College and Hospital, and was shown over the various buildings and wards by Veterinary-Captain Mills, the Principal. He expressed himself highly pleased with what he had seen, and before leaving presented to the Institution funds to found annually a silver medal to be awarded to the Hindu student, who obtains the highest marks in his diploma examination.

FOOTBALL.—The following will be the sides this evening (Friday) on the Cooperage, at 5-30 p.m. It has been impossible to send the list to all players, but the honorary secretary hopes that all the members will turn up, whether their names are mentioned below or not. Players are particularly requested to wear white or coloured jerseys as indicated below. Whites—Messrs. Reid, Walpole, Waller, Roberts, Lund, Henderson, Hammond, Buchanan, Greene, Boyle, Clark, Chisty, Booth, and Robertson. Colors—Messrs. Cleveland, Cave, Vines, T. Reed, Carter, Boileau, C. D. Johnson, Ewbank, Wise, Hickman, Babington, Dowley, and Churchward.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock :—

March	Military Cadets	Sousa
Overture	Le Toreador	A. Adam
Paraphrase	Loreleid	Nesvadba
Valse	Special Berichte	Czibulka
Grand Selection	The Rose Maiden	F. H. Cowen
Galop	Light As a Feather	Nicolia.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Maritana	Wallace
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe
Valse	Daheim	Gung'l
Polka	Fischerlein	Lange
	Ariele	Bach
	Haddon Hall	Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

[illegible] At about 4 p. m., on Wednes- [illegible] belonging to Mr. A. W. Camp- [illegible] his coachman, who was drunk [illegible] k conveyance, with the result, [illegible] was severly injured. The [illegible] ran off, but its number is [illegible] ampbell's injured horse was [illegible] he back of the National Bank. [illegible] quiries for the hack victoria. [illegible] Wednesday last, a tram-car [illegible] ar Rahiman Street, and its [illegible] n Vithoo was standing on the [illegible] ard of a dog-cart driven by [illegible] on the back, knock- [illegible] nductor received a slight injury [illegible] e fell. He was removed to the [illegible] spital, where after being treated,

[illegible] Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, [illegible] erday, at the J. J. Hospital, regard- [illegible] mul Lachya, a labourer, aged about [illegible] g at the 6th Lane Cammatipoora. [illegible] the deceased was employed as a la- [illegible] washing the outer walls of a house, [illegible] th Lane Cammatipoora. At about [illegible] 7th inst., the deceased was coming [illegible] p part of the scaffolding to the lower [illegible] k his hold, and fell on a staircase, frac- [illegible] and sustaining internal injuries. He [illegible] removed to the J. J. Hospital, where [illegible] esday. The House Surgeon of the J. J. [illegible] opinion, that the cause of death was [illegible] ation of the lungs, following the in- [illegible] y returned the verdict that the death [illegible] was caused from injuries received by [illegible] ll from the scaffolding.

[illegible] BROWNING.—An inquest was held yes- [illegible] hatipoora by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the [illegible] body of Ramia Ragoo, a mill-labourer, [illegible] ears, residing at the 5th Lane Cam- [illegible] deceased had been suffering from [illegible] ast twelve days, and on Monday last the [illegible] were that he became delirious from its [illegible] m., on Tuesday, he was found missing [illegible] although a careful search was made, [illegible] discovered, until 5 p.m., on Wednesday [illegible] hicaji, a near relative of the deceased, [illegible] deceased floating on the surface [illegible] ll, near the house of the deceased, [illegible] mediately given to the police, who [illegible] from the well. The life was [illegible] caused by the [illegible] of fever.

[illegible] At the Girgaum Police [illegible] econd Presidency Magis- [illegible], to take his trial, at the [illegible] Court, on a charge of [illegible] pen-knife. Superintendent [illegible] tion, while the accused was [illegible] It appeared that on the [illegible] 11th inst., the accused surrendered [illegible] oliceman, doing duty at Jacob's [illegible] m that he had stabbed his wife, who [illegible] him in a chawl, in the vicinity. The [illegible] he accused in custody, and took him to [illegible] ted out by the accused. In one of the [illegible] hawl the police-man found Janki lying [illegible] pool of blood. Her clothes were satu- [illegible] d and a pen-knife was found lying near [illegible] then in a semi-conscious state, and there [illegible] ounds of various size about her chest, [illegible] ach. She was immediately taken to the [illegible] where her injuries were dressed by the [illegible], and she was detained there for thirteen [illegible] oused, in his defence made a statement to [illegible] his father-in-law administered to him [illegible] a ladoo, which disagreed with him. This [illegible] month and a half previous to the occur-

[illegible] SHAPURJEE BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.—[illegible] ng further subscriptions have been subscrib- [illegible] dy promised and acknowledged Rs. 44,601, [illegible] ked * are paid). Goverdhandas Raghunaathdas [illegible] am Veljee, Rs. 301; Tricumdas Purshotam and [illegible] Laljee, each Rs. 201; Mahsejibhai Rastomji [illegible] Rs. 150; Coorjee Dharamsi, Rs. 100; Dinshaw [illegible] Mistri,* Rs. 75; Prayagjee Vundrawan, Rs. 51; [illegible] Cursetjee Bomonjee Mody and Co.* and Dr. [illegible] rji B. Cola,* each Rs. 50; S. S. Narelwala,* L. N. [illegible] J. Griffiths,* Dadabhai N. Dawar,* and [illegible] ajee Dadabhoy,* each Rs. 25; Dr. Eduljee [illegible] rwanjee,* Rs. 20; Bomonjee Framjee Palkhiwalla,* [illegible] Hormusjee Behramji Rani,* each Rs. 15; Fakirji [illegible] ji,* V. S. Desai,* Ardeshir Jamshedji Cursetji,* Dr. [illegible] Master,* Jamsetji Cursetji Cama,* and Dadabhoy [illegible] adiset,* each Rs. 10; Ardeshir Hormusjee Chinoy,* [illegible]; An Admirer,* Dinshaw Sorabji Mody,* Kaikhusru [illegible] Shinoy,* and Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee,* each Rs. 5; [illegible] subscribed, Rs. 46 [illegible]. The following further [illegible] as have been paid into the Bank :—Already paid, Rs. [illegible] 30; Jamsetji N. Tata, Dorabji J. Tata, and R. J. Tata, [illegible] 1,500; Doraljee Palonjee Powvala, Rs. 500; Haris- [illegible] andra Pandoorang, Rs. 101; Raghunaathdas Goculdas [illegible] d Brothers and Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Mody and [illegible] each Rs. 100; Babuji Pallonjee Ranjee, Rs. 201 paid [illegible] ee * above, Rs. 607—total paid, Rs. 10,563.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S ESTATE.

SALLEY MAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND OTHERS VS. LADY JANBAI AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment on the argument of a rule "nisi," obtained by the plaintiffs, the grand children of the late Sir Tharia Topun, on the 18th ultimo, from the vacation judge, Mr. Justice Fulton, requiring the first defendant, the widow and sole surviving executrix of the late Sir Tharia Topun, to show cause why she should not be restrained from carrying on the business of the firm of her late husband, from intermeddling with the estate, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Russell and Mr Sanders Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the first defendant, Lady Janbai. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the ninth and tenth defendants, the widow and daughter of Musabhoy. The other defendants were unrepresented.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said :—This is a suit for the administration of the estate of Sir Tharia Topun. An injunction has been prayed for against the first defendant, to restrain her from carrying on the business of the firm, from intermeddling with the estate, &c. The rule *nisi* was granted on the 18th May last, with an interim injunction. On the 19th May, counsel moved for and obtained an order for the hearing of the rule. On the 22nd instant and subsequent days the rule was argued. The application was made under section 503 of the Civil Procedure Code, which his Lordship read. The rule was opposed on the ground that that there had been no waste, nor loss, nor danger of it; and that as the testator had made the first [illegible] the Court would not rectify his appointment. Two objections were taken to the suit. First, as to the signature to the plaint. There was nothing in that objection, as it was not usual for all parties to verify a plaint. Both the plaintiffs were sons of Jafferbhoy; and the order of the 18th May last gave the second plaintiff the conduct of the suit. The second objection was, that another suit was pending, suit 170 of 1893. The present suit embraced many additional matters; while suit 170 contained no prayer for a Receiver and had been stayed. Lady Janbai was now the sole trustee. The will and the first two codicils had been admitted to probate. The third and other codicils had been rejected for reasons which his Lordship specified. By the will Musabhoy and Lady Janbai were appointed executor and executrix; and the testator referred more than once to the great confidence he had in Musabhoy. Jafferbhoy died at Reunion in September 1891; the testator died on the 9th February 1892; and Musabhoy died on the 11th May 1893. There was no proviso in the will for appointing new trustees. It was quite clear the will and codicils did not contemplate the deaths of Musa and Jafferbhoy before lady Janbai. Here was an estate of the value of twenty-five lakhs of rupees. Lady Janbai was illiterate; she could only sign her name, and she must entirely have been dependant on other people. The allegation that the recent prosperity of the firm was due to her, had been contradicted. His Lordship was satisfied that she took no part in the management of the firm. The Court could not allow her to manage the trade. It was said that she represented her sons and three-fifths of the estate. In his Lordship's opinion, she did nothing of the kind. She had been appointed guardian "ad litem" of her sons, but her interests were adverse to those of her infant sons. No doubt, she was appointed guardian of her sons by the will; but his Lordship said, her interests were adverse. But the strongest reason for superseding her, his Lordship said, was that her interests were adverse to those of the five sons of Sir Tharia Topun. His Lordship cited some cases, in which, in England, official liquidators had been removed where interests conflicted with duty. The main principle was clearly enunciated in Litterstedt vs. Boers, Law Reports, 9 App., cases, 385 87. The main guide was the welfare of the beneficiaries. Here there were large claims against lady Janbai. The affidavit of Ali Mahomed, of the 19th May, gave details of the claims, commencing with Rs. 20,000, which amount she admitted she took, amounting to Rs. 1,72,000. In additon, she had been ordered to pay the costs for the probate suit now under appeal. From the affidavit it appeard that she had claims of her own against the estate for Rs. 1,80,000. Adding these sums together, there was considerably over three lakhs of rupees in dispute between her and the estate. How then could she possibly be allowed to represent the estate pending the investigation into these claims. It was stated that the claim would not exceed Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000; and his Lordships believed it. She denied the title of the plaintiffs in her affidavit of 23rd May last. It appeared quite clear to his Lordship that she was wrong there. Musa left his property to be divided according to Sunni law. If the will was not worded it was obvious that the Hindu law of intestacy would apply. In the English cases to which his Lordship had referred, [illegible] sufficient for the appointment of a Reciver. (Kerr on Receivers.) [illegible] were lady Janbai pretended that the representatives of Musa had no interest. As she denied it, she was not a proper person to deal with the estate. An allegation had been made, and denied by her, that she tried to raise a loan of Rs. 50,000 in May last, on personal security. Dawoodbhoy Musabhoy and Byramjie Dorabsh made affidavits in the matter, which were contradicted point blank by lady Janbai, Bhasker, and Ahmed Ladak. The last-named person only procured his discharge with difficulty in the Insolvency Court yesterday. On these affidavits the court had no doubt, whatever, that lady Janbai did endeavour in May last to raise a loan of Rs. 50,000, though she denied it, and that she was in want of money, and did not scruple to tell a falseshood, and to get others do so also. She made a charge against Musa of suppressing an entry of Rs. 20,000. It was afterwards admitted by her learned counsel, who made an ample apology, that she had made a false statement, a regrettable statement. The case as to the Rs. 20,000 lay in a nutshell. She obtained the money from the firm, the employes expecting that she had Sir Tharia Topun's sanction, which she did not get. The suggestion that the Rs. 20,000 was a gift to her from her husband, on his getting the Knighthood, was clearly an afterthought, as it was only alleged to have been given as such a year later. She had given no satisfactory account as to the Rs. 9,000 obtained by her from the Insurance Company. Referring to the clauses of the will regarding carrying on trade for seven years after the testator's death, his Lordship said they found no objection to making the rule absolute. It contended, by counsel supporting the rule that there was a gift absolute to the sons; and that such direction was absolutely void. Clause 19 of Sir Tharia Topuns will gave the residue to his sons in equal shares. His Lordship, after citing several authorities, held that the direction in question was illegal. It was quite clear to his Lordship's mind that lady Janbai could not be allowed to carry on the business of the firm. Cites Theobald on Wills, 311. She had no authority to carry on the business alone for all the beneficiaries under the will. Two trustees, his Lordship remarked, could not carry on the business when three were empowered to do so. Musa was so dissatisfied of lady Janbai's conduct that he filed suit 170 charged her administration of the estate. Musa regarded her conduct of trust, showing how he Court decided the point. His Lordship said that the tive of the probate proceedings were quite irrespec- lady Janbai in any way. Lastly, he did not help made by her counsel that there was malice present deepest dye permeating the affidavits of the plaintiff, appeared to his Lordship to be wholly without foundation. His Lordship accepted the state ments made in the affidavits of the plaintiff and his witnesses, and the rule must be made absolute. The costs of and incidental to the rule were reserved. With regard to the remuneration to the interim managers, his Lordship said, Fazal ought to receive the pay formerly allowed him, namely Rs. 250 a month, and Maqbjee Ieswan Rs. 100 a month. His Lordship appointed Mr. Macleod, acting Official Assignee, as receiver to the estate, the rate of his commission being reserved; and the receiver was to avail himself of Fazal's services to wind up the business of the firm.

Mr. Sanders Slater suggested the appointment of a substantial Mahomedan gentleman as receiver.

His lordship declined to accede to the suggestion.

Mr. Slater said that the interim managers had already collected about two lakhs of rupees due to the firm, and asked that the amount should be made over to the Accountant General.

Mr. Macpherson remarked that the amount should be handed over to the receiver, who would claim no commission thereon.

His lordship directed that the amount should be handed over to the receiver, who, however, was to have no commission in respect of the monies already got in by the interim managers.

It will be remembered, says a Vienna Corespondent, that when the Archduke Francis Ferdinand started for his voyage round the world in December last, one of his cousins, the Archduke Leopold Salvator, eldest son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was appointed first lieutentant on board the Ram Cruiser Empress Elisabeth. The Archduke had previously made a voyage round the world in the Fasana, and returned hale and hearty. Now it is announced that sea air does not agree with him, that his nerves are irritated, and that he is returning home from Sydney on board an English steamer. There is an impression that the two Archdukes did not quite agree, and that for this reason the younger was recalled home. Archduke Leopold is twenty-five, and will be back in Vienna in a month's time. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand continued, his voyage on board the Elisabeth to the Fiji Islands.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE tenth annual ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, Rampart Row, Mr. Alex. McKenzie presiding. The report submitted to the meeting and taken as read has already appeared in our columns.

In explaining the salient points in the report the chairman observed that the writing off of a somewhat larger amount than usual as bad and doubtful debts had been necessitated by the passing of a fictitious cheque by an officer at the company's branch, at Secunderabad. The cheque was for £310, which had been paid by the manager in cash, but on presentation the cheque was dishonoured and on making inquiries it was subsequently discovered that the officer had decamped and was, on reference to his relations in England, known to have been over head and ears in debt without anything substantial to cover them.

A Hindoo shareholder suggested that the [illegible] fund having already reached the large amount of Rs. 1,78,775, the sum of Rs. 5,000 proposed to be added to it, should be devoted to the increase of the dividend, which should be declared at Rs. 11 per share instead of Rs. 10.

The chairman replied that instead of supporting the suggestion he would much rather see Mr. Pile paid the sum of Rs. 6,480, which that gentleman kindly relinquished as the interest due to him, at only six per cent., on the loans he had advanced to the Company from time to time. However, the reserve fund had not reached the amount necessary to work the company without requiring a further addition.

Mr. Spilling asked whether a competent control had been exercised in stock-taking. The chairman replied that each head of the department had put the prices, which have been checked by the manager of the shop. The check must have been carried in a sufficiently stringent manner, as that was the first year of Mr. Bollam's management. Mr. Pile had left for Europe and Mr. Bollam would not like to accept the responsibility of having to account for a higher value in stock, during the first year of his trial. The chairman further remarked that Rs. 10,000 had been written off in depreciation of the Secunderabad premises, chiefly on account of its being located in a Native State, and for the reason that the bulk of the business there was derived from native nobility.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Carroll, the report and the audited accounts were adopted and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Hewett, seconded by Mr. Watson, it was resolved to declare a dividend of Rs. 10 per share.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Carroll, Mr. L. C. Burder, the retiring director, was re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Carroll, Mr. Alexander F. Ferguson was appointed auditor, in place of Mr. N. S. Symons, who had declined re-election, and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 300.

The vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

JEHANGIR B. KARANI AND COMPANY.

At the annual general meeting of the above Company, held yesterday afternoon, the directors' report was adopted :—

The directors showed a net profit of Rs. 6,557-1-2. The directors recommend a dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The necessary resolutions having been passed a vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE WRECK OF THE FRANKLIN.

THE French barque Franklin, whose grounding near Saugor has been already reported, has become a total wreck, and her crew (fifteen all told) reached Calcutta in the forenoon of yesterday, in the launch Cuckoo.

The story of disaster, as told officially to the commander of the Cuckoo, is substantially as follows :—Coming up the Bay the Franklin made False Point safely, and also the South Channel Lightship. At the Pilot station, but did [illegible] the Pilot brig, [illegible] the northward and sighted the [illegible] Gasper Light. Getting a little further north the Franklin anchored. It was blowing hard at the time, and the vessel carried away, first one chain and then the other. The breeze continued fresh from the westward, and at about 7 p.m. of Wednesday, the 21st, the ship drifted up the Gut, between the S. E. corner of Saugor Island and [illegible] struck heavily [illegible] on the shoal extension, N. of the Edmonstone Island, in about six feet of water. The crew took to the boats and crossed over the Baratola river. They reached No. 1 refuge-house and remained there four days, till they were picked up by the Cuckoo, on Saturday.

When the Cuckoo sighted the Franklin, the latter vessel had a heavy list to starboard, with her main and mizzon masts gone; and before the Cuckoo left for the refuge-house the foremast had gone over the side, and the wreck had broken up and disappeared. The ship was in ballast, so that there is no loss of cargo.

The Franklin was a French barque of Marseilles. Her dimensions were : tonnage 426, length 150 feet, breadth 27 feet, and depth 16 feet. She was built by Messrs. Iliff Momsay and Co., of Sunderland, in 1868, to the order of G. Viole, of Marseilles. She was classed by Lloyd's and the Register Maritime.—*Englishman.*

THE WEATHER.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kilwa; which arrived here yesterday, under the command of Capt. Gimblett, from Persian Gulf via Karachi, experienced strong monsoon weather from Karachi.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which arrived here yesterday, from Hongkong, under the command of Captain Barbers, experienced S. W. monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	32	69	30	36	30	40	27	65
Thursday, June 29	0	10	0	0	0	4	0	0
Total ..	32	79	30	36	30	44	27	65
Total fall to 29th June to 1892	11	51	11	48	11	31	13	37
Total fall to 29th June to 1891	11	66	13	15	13	0	11	21

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF JUNE, 1893.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular. There has been a very rapid rise at Allahabad and Jubulpore, a rapid rise at Raipur and Nagpur, a rapid fall at Ajmere and Neemuch, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderate. Winds are cyclonic to the north of Latitude 20°, while variable breezes prevail to the south of that parallel. The force has been strong to a gale at Bombay, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Chiplatum. This morning the [illegible] was [illegible] at Sholapur, Karwar, and Akola, and to 35 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 13° below the mean of the season in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Punjab and at Deesa, and the minimum 6° in defect at Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad, the lowest 67 at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Very heavy rain has fallen at Ahmedabad (9·15"), Neemuch (6·85") and Surat (3·20), over an inch at Hoshangabad (1·34), about an inch at Mangalore and Deesa and light to moderate showers at Agra, Allahabad, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Cullicut, Cochin and Caddapah. The storm centre which lay yesterday somewhere in the neighbourhood of Saugor has, as far as can roughly be judged in the absence of several telegrams, moved westwards and now lies somewhere between Ajmere and Jubulpore. The storm is moving westwards, and the weather in Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana and on and off the North Konkan, Sind, Kathiawar and the Cutch coasts is very unsettled, and strong squally winds are to be expected. Heavy rain is likely in Gujarat and the Central India. Conditions are very favourable for rain to the north of Latitude 20°, while on the West Coast, from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay, light to moderate showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 28th June, 1893.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·923
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·6
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	613
Fall of Rain	0·60
Total fall during month	21·19
do. year	37·81
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th June	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

THE CURRENCY AMENDMENT ACT.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

THE following is a verbatim report of H. E. the Viceroy's speech on Monday :—

"We shall get, I trust, be considered open to criticism because we are disposing of this question, one of the most important which has ever come before the Legislature of this country, without going through the usual forms of our legislative procedure, and in the absence of those Additional Members who happen not to be in Simla. It will be obvious to everyone that, for reasons upon which I need not dwell, the decision which has been arrived at must be carried out forthwith, and that prolonged discussion of the Bill, or even its amendment in any essential particular, would not be admissible. We may, however, fairly contend that if the question is being dealt with at this stage as if it were a matter of executive administration, rather than one for deliberate consideration of the Legislature, no question has ever been subjected to more thorough discussion out of doors. No debates in Council could be so instructive or so exhaustive of the subject as the discussions which have been proceeding in the public meetings upon the Currency question during the last year or two. There is, therefore, I venture to think, no occasion for travelling again over the old ground, or of arguing at length whether it was or was not safe to leave this country at the mercy of a fluctuating exchange, or whether the alleged advantages accruing to certain branches of our trade under a falling exchange were or were not greater than the troubles which have already overtaken us, or than those further troubles and difficulties which would have beset us had exchange been allowed to fall to a still lower level. It was, I think, pretty well understood that the Government of India had some time ago arrived at a conclusion, both as to the extent of the danger and as to the proper means of encountering it. The scheme, however, which we are laying before you does not rest upon our authority alone, and we are relieved from the necessity of justifying it as we should have been expected to justify it if it had been accepted by the Secretary of State merely upon our unsupported recommendation. We are in this position, that the proposal which we had laid before Her Majesty's Government a year ago is now accepted not only by them but by that Committee of experts for whose verdict we have been waiting so impatiently during the last few months. When the composition of that Committee is considered, when we remember how many different schools of economic science were represented upon it, when we recollect how confidently it was predicted, even up to the last moment, that its members could not possibly agree in their conclusions, the fact that they have found it possible to sign with practical unanimity the report which will be published in to-day's *Gazette*, shows, I cannot help thinking, conclusively, how strong our case was, and gives to the recommendations of the Committee weight and force which may be described without exaggeration as overwhelming. I feel, therefore, that I should be merely wasting the time of the Council, without contributing anything to the information which will shortly be accessible to the public, if I were to attempt to add to that which will be found within the limits of Lord Herschell's report. I will, therefore, merely venture to call the attention of those who will read that remarkable State document to one or two of the conclusions which it has established. And here let me, in the name of the Government of India, and I hope I may say, in the name of the people of this country, express our obligation to Lord Herschell and to his colleagues for the patience and thoroughness with which they investigated this intricate problem, and for the thoughtfulness with which they have taken into consideration all the different aspects of a question in which so many interests and classes are concerned.

"The report of the Committee will, in the first place I think, render it no longer possible for anyone to tell us, as we have sometimes been told, that this Currency Question was merely a grievance of the [illegible] were interested or that the Government [illegible] desired to extricate ourselves from the embarrassment occasioned by the instability of our finances. The report of the committee has once and for all shown that far wider issues than these are involved, issues affecting not merely certain interests and certain classes of the community, but every interest and every class throughout the Indian Empire. Upon the question of the effects of fluctuations in exchange upon the commerce of India the Committee speak with no uncertain voice. They report that there seems to be a common agreement amongst those who differ in their views upon almost all other points, [illegible] seriously harrassed by those fluctuations; and after a careful examination of the arguments adduced in support of this view they express their opinion that 'it cannot be doubted that it would be well if commerce were free from the inconveniences of fluctuations which arise from a change in the relation between the standard of value in India and in the countries with which her commerce is transacted.' And with regard to the deterrent effect of these fluctuations upon the investment of capital in India they observe that 'there can be no doubt that the uncertainty as to the interest which would be received for investments, and as to the diminution which invested capital might suffer if it were desired to retransfer it to this country, tends to check British investments in India.' That is precisely the view which has been again and again urged with great ability by the Association over which our honourable colleague, Mr. Mackay, has presided, and which has done such excellent service in familiarising the country with the details of the Currency Question. It is the view which, as I have on more than one occasion publicly said, has always seemed to me indisputably sound; and it is satisfactory to find that this view is unreservedly accepted by Lord Herschell and his distinguished colleagues.

"In another passage of the report the Committee mention that the evidence before them points to the conclusion that during recent years the silver price of Indian produce has risen, and they add that 'If, as experience shows, wages respond more slowly to the alteration in value of the standard, this rise in the price of produce must have been prejudicial to the wage-earning classes.' They sum up this part of the case in these remarkable words : 'The above facts give reasons for believing that the recent fall in silver, coupled with an open mint, has led India to import and coin more silver than she needs; and the worst of the evil is that it is a growing one. Every unnecessary ounce of silver which has been, or is being, imported into India is a loss to India so long as silver is depreciating in gold value, for it is *ex hypothesi* not needed for present use, and it can be parted with only at a sacrifice. So far as open mints attract unnecessary silver to India they are inflicting a loss upon the people of the country and benefitting silver-producing countries at the cost of India. 'While these are the effects which have been produced by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange up to the present time the Committee leave us in no doubt that the evils which we have hitherto experienced may be as nothing compared with those still in store for us, if we are content to allow matters to drift. The report dwells upon the large purchases of silver made by the Government of the United States under the Bland and Sherman Acts, and upon the fact that, in spite of these purchases, the price of silver has fallen to its present low level. They go on to express their opinion that even if no change were to be made in the currency arrangements of the United States, experience of the past would forbid the conclusion that the price of silver would be stationary at its present level. It would, they say, under these circumstances be imprudent to act on the assumption that no further fall is possible, or even probable. It is, however, as we are all aware, a matter of notoriety that the early repeal of the Sherman Act is possible. The Committee dwell upon the heavy further fall which would certainly follow upon the repeal of the Act. They express their opinion that such a fall would not necessarily diminish the production of silver, and that, under such circumstances, 'it cannot be regarded as otherwise than within the reasonable bounds of possibility that the repeal of the Sherman Act might lead to a fall in the price of silver or even 6*d.* per ounce, or more, and that there might be no substantial reaction from the level thus reached.' 'It may,' the Commissioners think, 'be said with practical certainty that such a fall would reduce exchange to about a shilling per rupee, and would involve the necessity of raising at least Rx 26,612,000 more than would be required by the Government of India to effect, even at the rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* per rupee, the remittance of the amount drawn last year, namely, £16,530,000 sterling; while the payment of £19,370,000 sterling, which is the present estimate of the drawings for 1893-94, would at 1*s.* 3*d.* per rupee require Rx. 30,992,000, and at 1. 0*d.* per rupee Rx. 38,740,000, involving an increase of Rx. 7,748,000.' These are not the gloomy vaticinations of harassed and querulous Indian officials, but the deliberately expressed anticipations of such men as Mr. Leonard Courtney, so well known as the Chairman of Committees of the British House of Commons, and a recent convert to bimetallism, Sir Thomas Farrer, for many years the distinguished Secretary of the Board of Trade, and an eminent political economist and free trader, and Sir Reginald Welby, the Secretary of the Treasury, and an official of exceptional experience, who had, moreover, previously been a member of the Committee which, in 1878, issued a unanimous report against another proposal founded upon the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. With these prospects before them, the Committee find themselves face to face with that dilemma to which reference was made in the discussion upon the Financial Statement at Calcutta in March of the present year. It is recognised that the Government of India have to choose between a change in their currency arrangements and the imposition of increased taxation, which, if the figures which I have just cited are to be taken as a guide, might be of the most formidable and onerous character.

"The possibility of incressing our revenue by means of additional taxes is examined by the Committee in a series of paragraphs, which I earnestly recommend to the attention of those who would have us leave the currency alone, and restore equilibrium between income and expenditure by means of additions to the burdens of the country. The Committee say that they are not in a position to determine whether the apprehensions which have been expressed to them that increased taxation cannot be resorted to without grave mischief, are exaggerated or not, but they add this very significant observation : 'It is not easy to see how the burden of added taxation, which would be requisite to counterbalance the fall in exchange, could be made to rest on those who might, with most justice, be subjected to it, or how added revenue could be provided, except in a manner opposed to the sound principles of taxation.' I think then that I may sum up this part of the case by saying that it has now been established, almost beyond controversy, that to leave matters as they were meant, for the Government of India hopeless financial confusion, for the commerce of India constant and ruinous impediment, for the tax-payers of India the prospect of heavy and unpopular burdens, for the consumers of commodities a rise in prices of the principal necessaries of life, and for the country as a whole the fatal and standing arrestation of its development.

"My hon'ble financial colleague has explained to the Council the precise nature of the proposals of the Committee—proposals which we have thought it our duty to accept,—and wherein they differ from those which we had ourselves submitted to the Secretary of State. The scheme of the Committee may be described as being not so much an alternative to our own as a modification of it. It is our scheme, with the addition of safeguards and precautions, safeguards and precautions which appear to us to be wisely conceived. The feature which both schemes have in common is the essential feature of both. Both are based on the closing of the mints to free coinage, with the object of eventually introducing a gold standard into India upon terms as equitable as can be devised in the interests of all concerned, and with a minimum of disturbance to the business of the country. I may say, too, that both schemes have for their main object the prevention of a further fall in the value of coined silver, rather than the enhancement of its value greatly beyond the present level. The difference between the Government of India and the Committee may be said to lie mainly in this, that the Committee have given more prominence than we had given to this aspect of the case. The keynote, so to speak, of the report is to be found in the opinion recorded in paragraph 135, to the effect that 'to close the mints for the purpose of raising the value of the rupee is open to much more serious objection than to do so for the purpose of preventing a farther fall.' It is, then, mainly with the latter object that the Committee advocated putting a stop to the free coinage of silver. That is a view which will, I cannot help thinking, be generally accepted as a just and reasonable one. The step recommended by the Committee will not produce any violent disturbance of values. It will, to use, the words of Sir Thomas Farrer and Sir R. Welby, 'not materially alter the present relations between debtor and creditor; but, on the contrary, will prevent those relations being altered in future by a further fall.' It has also this further advantage, that it provides an automatic [illegible] it will be possible to prevent the [illegible] in the rate of loading to sudden and [illegible] to the provision that any exchange. Thereafter bring gold to the mints and [illegible] for it rupees at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee, and that gold may be tendered in payment of Government dues at the same rate, which is equal to one sovereign for Rs. 15. I need scarcely explain that the effect of this will be that should exchange show a tendency to rise in the open market beyond the rate originally fixed, should it for example, rise to a ratio giving, let us say, 1*s.* 4½*d.* as the equivalent of a rupee, or something less than Rs. 15 for the sovereign, it will at once become advantageous to bring gold to the mint and exchange it at the full rate of one sovereign for Rs. 15. In this manner, by a self-acting process, a rise beyond the level which has been provisionally indicated will be rendered impossible so long as that limit remains in force. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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V. E. NAZARETH, M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.
Karachi, 20th March, 1893.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

ALTHOUGH some drastic monetary measures may have been generally looked for as the outcome of the Herschell Committee Report, the sudden closing of the Mint to private tenders of silver, and the passing of the Amended Coinage Act by the Government of India at the beginning of this week (full particulars of which will be found in our other columns) has caused considerable excitement, and has, for the moment, disorganised trade. Rates of Exchange advanced rapidly in presence of the altered conditions, and though the full rise has not been maintained, quotations this evening are 11-16d. higher for Bank Bills and 13-16d. for Private Paper than they were a week ago. Business, especially in Exports, is almost at a standstill, and in Cotton, Wheat, and Oil Seeds, transactions have been most limited, while prices of all these staples have declined. Freights are unsettled from the same cause, and there is next to nothing doing in that market in which rates are nominal to a great extent. Government Paper has lost a material advance it gained, and closes 7-16 per cent. lower for Fours than last Thursday evening's quotation. Cotton Mill shares have declined. There has been a cessation of rain during the past week; but the first fall was so heavy that the break in the weather will do no harm. The demand for Imports from the consuming districts has not improved, and business has been restricted, while prices, if not lower, are more or less nominal. Money continues to become easier, and the Bank of Bombay has further reduced its rates by one per cent. to-day.

MONEY.—The further reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates of discount and interest by one per cent. at the Bank's Board meeting last Thursday, indicated that since the issue of the previous week's colourless Return, there had been signs of a marked falling off in the demand for accommodation; and accordingly, the Statement of Affairs made known on Monday showed an increase in the Cash Balance of 40 lakhs, making the figures stand at 217½ lakhs. And it was noticeable that this considerable addition to the balance at the close of last week was due entirely to the contraction of trade requirements. Private Deposits having increased materially, while in Loans there had been a large, and in Bills Discounted a material, diminution, the total falling off having been 44½ lakhs, an increase in Government Securities of 1¾ lakhs partly reducing these figures. The position of Government Deposits was almost unaltered.

In view of the tenor of the last Return and the continued slackness of demand for Money, the directors of the Bank of Bombay have this afternoon further reduced their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened firm on last mail-day at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¼d. for Demand for Bank remittance, at which there were transactions between the Banks for forward delivery; but the inquiry from Houses was small, though, at the close, 1s. 3¼d. and 1s. 3 5-32d. were offered for any opening. For three months' sight Credits, the rate taken, and later, 32d., at which a fair amount was closing firm. On Saturday was done, the market easier feeling, at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank there was an and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Demand, at which a large business was reported both with the Bazaar and between Banks; and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 3 5-16d., was named, and a little was done thereat; but the rate soon became 1s. 3 11-32d., and the market closed steady. On Monday rates opened at 1s. 3¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for Demand, and for Credits at 1s. 3 11-32d., at which latter rate a little was done, then at 1s. 3¾d., until it was known that the Mint had refused to receive Silver, and rates rose rapidly until Credits touched 1s. 3¾d., at which business was done. At the close, Telegraphic was also quoted as high as 1s. 3 9-16 to 19-32d. after it became known that Government had passed the Bill dealing with the rupee, and the market closed unsettled, with rates almost unquotable. On Tuesday, the market opened with the same unsettled feeling, at 1s. 2 11-16d. for both Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rates business passed both ways, and then they rapidly rose to 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand and Telegraphic, at which again a fair amount of business transpired for both ready and forward delivery. For three months' sight Credits, rates rose to 1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d., at which Bills again changed hands, but towards the close the market quieted a little. Yesterday the market was unsettled again at opening at 1s. 3¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, and practically remained thereat throughout the day, a fair amount having been taken for ready and forward delivery. For three months' sight Credits, the rate was 1s. 4¼d. all day, without any business being reported, business, in fact, having been semi-suspended, in exports, especially, owing to the action of Government respecting the Mints. This morning the market opened weak at 1s. 3 13-16d. both for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and a fair amount of business was done during the day at these quotations, both for ready and forward; and for three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 4d. with the exception of one buyer, at 1s. 3 31-32d. for a short time; but this latter rate did not remain; and closing quotations were as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 3¼d.
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 3¾d.
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 3 13-16d.
Do. 4 do.	.....	1s. 3 27-32d.
Do. 6 do.	.....	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits 3 do.	.....	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 do.	.....	1s. 4 3-32d.
Documents 3 do.	.....	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 6 do.	.....	1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 do.	.....	168¼
Do. 6 do.	.....	169¼

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint give the following figures :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 21st June, 1893	69,20,000
Add—Silver received during the week	19,24,000
	88,44,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	18,01,000
	70,43,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	12,60,000
	83,03,000
Last Week	97,69,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm last Friday at an advance of ¼ to 5-16 per cent. in the rates given in our last report for Fours, and, towards the close, a further rise of 3-16 was attained, final quotations having been 108¼ for Money, and 108 1-16 for Account. The market remained firm during the greater part of Saturday at a slight reduction from Friday's final rates for Fours, easy at 108 1-16 for Money, and 1-16 lower for Account; but at the close, the feeling was rather weaker, and rates left off at 108 and 107 15-16 in the two positions, respectively. On Monday rates opened at 107 15-16 for Fours for Money, and 107 7-8 for Account, and declined 1-16 per cent. from those rates; but, before the close, the feeling became firm, and an advance of ¼ per cent. took place, final quotations having been 108 1-8 for cash, and 108 1-16 for the coming settlement. On Tuesday there was an advance of 1-8 per cent. in Fours, in a firm market, 108 having been quoted and done for Money, and 108 3-16 for Account; but towards the close, rates weakened a little, and 108 1-8 for cash, and 108 1-16 for the coming settlement, were the final quotations; with 108 named for the July account. Yesterday the market was less active, and rates for Fours receded ⅜ per cent. from Tuesday's final quotations, closing at 107⅞ for cash; 107⅝ for the settlement; and 107½ for the next account. To-day a drop of about ¼ per cent. has taken place in rates for Fours, and our closing quotations are 107¼ for Money and the settlement; and 107 for the July account; 4½ per Cents being called par nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. lower, at 117¼. Port Trust Bonds are 1½ per cent. lower, at 103 nominal.

SHARES.—Owing to the new currency arrangements, and the effect which it is expected they will have on trade with China, there has been a more or less heavy fall in prices of Cotton Mill Scrip; and compared with the rates ruling a week ago, we now report a decline of Rs. 90 per share in Luckmidas Mill shares; of Rs. 60 in Manekji Petit; of Rs. 50 in Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 33 in Connaught; of Rs. 30 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 25 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 20 each in Union Mill, Western India, and Victoria; of Rs. 15 each in Swadeshi, and Oriental; of Rs. 10 each in Howard and Bullough, Empress, Mazagon, Queen, and Soonderdas; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Colaba Land and Mill, Framji Petit, David, Imperial, and Jivraj Balloo; of Rs. 2 in Leopold; and of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian. On the other hand Hindustan have advanced Rs. 20; Indian Manufacturing Rs. 15; Sun, and Sholapore, Rs. 10 each; and Central India, Rs. 5. In Cotton Press shares, East Indian have advanced Rs. 20; Volkart's Rs. 10; Khangaum, and Colaba, Rs. 5 each; and Fort, and Hingoli, Rs. 2½ each; while Bombay Cotton and Western India have declined Rs. 2½ each; and Munmar and New Berar Rs. 5 each. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 30 per share; Treacher and Co. Rs. 15 higher; Oriental Life have declined Rs. 5; and Port Canning are Rs. 2½ higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the rise in Exchange, up-country buyers have generally asked for an equivalent concession in rates for staple *Grey Goods*, which, however, holders have refused to grant. Business has consequently been much restricted, and rates when not giving way are quite nominal. Stocks are in the same bare position as before. Hardly any business has transpired in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red, or Printed Goods*, and prices are drooping, if not quotably lower. In *Locally made* Goods there has been very little doing—on about the bases of previous rates. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week have not exceeded 2,000 packages; while of *Local Goods* about 1,000 bales have changed hands.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been done in Imported Twist; but prices are unchanged in a quiet market. China Exchange having gone down to Rs. 190, China buyers have entirely gone out of this market, and consequently, no purchases of China makes have been made. Millowners are very willing to sell, but there are no buyers in the market, such business as has transpired being of a local or inland character. The total Sales for the week are put down at 500 bales only; and the market closed disorganised, with no business doing, at the following nominal quotations :—

Twist...	...	No. 6a Mule,	As.	4 5/8	to 5	per lb.
"	...	... " 8s	"	" 5	" 5¼	"
"	...	... " 10s	"	" 5¼	" 5½	"
"	...	... " 12s	"	" 5 3/8	" 5 5-8	"
"	...	... " 16s	"	" 5¾	" 6	"
"	...	... " 20s	"	" 6	" 6¼	"
"	...	... " 24s	"	" 6 5/8	" 6¾	"
"	...	... " 30s	"	" 7¼		"
"	...	... " 40s	"	" 8¼		"

METALS.—A decline of 10 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper* in a dull market, and with only a small business passing. *Yellow Metal* is 14 annas per cwt. lower, and has also been dull in tone with but little doing. *Iron* has declined 4 to 8 as. per cwt. and is quiet at the fall being in limited request.

COAL.—Owing to the advance in Exchange, this mineral has declined half-a-rupee per ton. Business has been done in Powell's Duffryn, August-September shipment, at from Rs. 14¼ to Rs. 14¼ per ton, and the market closed dull and drooping, with Davison's West Hartley, quoted at Rs. 14, and Powell's Duffryn, at Rs. 14¼ per ton—both for forward shipment.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A small business was passing in this end of last week, on the basis of buyers' account to the but since then the market has been unsettled; the monetary changes brought about by the passing of the new Coinage Act by the Government of India, and the closing of the Mints to Silver, and business has been almost at a standstill, the Mills having taken nothing whatever for several days, and exporters only a few hundred bales daily, while prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy on most days. The purchasers for Export during the week sum up rather under 3,000 bales of Dholleras, Bhownugger, Dharwar, Compta Gianed, and Bengal; while the Mills have brought about the same quantity—mainly Oomra descriptions, Dholleras Bhownugger, and Dharwar. This evening the market closed dull, with prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the present season's crop during the week have been 30,500 bales, compared with 37,000 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 35,000 bales in the corresponding week last year. As against last season's receipts of new Cotton, those for the present season now show a decrease of 3,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz :—

Cotton—	Per candy.—	C. & F. Per lb.
Broach Fine	Rs. 220	4 15-32d.
Do. Good	" 208	4 7-32d.
Bengal Fine	" 201	4 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 191	3¾d.
Do. Good	" 181	3 11-16d.
Dhollera Fine	" 207	4 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 196	4d.
Do. Good	" 190	3¾d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	" 190	3¾d.
Oomra "	" 193	4 1-32d.
Belatee, Fine	" 201	4d.
Do. Fully Good	" 191	3¾d.
S G Dharwar Good	" 201	4 3-32d.
Westerns "	" 173	3⅜d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	237,500	333,500
Berar	253,500	323,000
Barsi and Nugger	81,000	142,500
Bengals	190,500	144,000
Hinguaghat	7,500	2,000
Persian and Sind	40,500	25,500
Dhollera	440,500	351,500
Broach	189,500	207,500
Compta and Dharwar	109,500	33,500
Westerns and Madras	15,000	5,000
	1,565,000	1,568,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	30,987	35,033	37,871
From 1st Jan. to 28th June	1,431,074	1,339,203	1,256,018
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	7,207	14,289	22,355
From 1st Jan. to 28th June	676,716	842,551	810,904
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	11,127	7,411	6,412
From 1st Jan. to 28th June	119,325	122,844	52,545

WHEAT was quiet in one, with little doing for export to the end of last week; but the market has since become dull at a decline of one anna or two per cwt. in view of the altered position of Exchange.

SEEDS, from the same cause, have become dull and neglected to a great extent by shippers, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*—specially the former—have declined materially in value. We quote this evening :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-6-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-1-0
" " Cawnpore.	" 6-10-0 " " 6-12-0 "
" Red "	" 6-2-0 " " 6-4-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	129,695	181,164	520,459
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th June	5,053,169	7,633,955	9,926,922
Linseed for the week	87,373	53,559	113,477
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th June	3,605,994	3,208,025	3,957,443
Rapeseed for the week ...	78,300	37,568	31,295
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th June	3,668,092	1,103,377	1,035,522
Gingellyseed for the week	830	1,933	1,005
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th June	940,532	841,694	955,289

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	197,935	293,643	1,189,632
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th June	3,407,360	6,901,186	8,348,796
Linseed for the week.....	18,784	66,016	283,689
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th June	3,032,647	2,726,677	3,240,385
Rapeseed for the week ...	88,322	36,295	91,032
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th June	2,976,418	702,943	965,457
Gingellyseed for the week.	2,003	21,511	28,047
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th June ...	1,076,036	912,573	1,612,180

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

YOUNG.—June 30, at 4-30 p.m., Captain Young, late of the Asiatic Company, was killed in having fallen into the hold of the ship accidentally. His remains will leave the European General Hospital, at 4 p.m., to-day. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLANCEY.—June 16, at Rangoon (Burma), the wife of J C Clancey, Esq., of a son.

OLDHAM.—June 21, at Brackenbury Hall, Naini Tal, the wife of A. Oldham, Deputy Consulting Engineer, of a son.

SHRAGER.—June 25, at No 10, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr J Shrager, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SKIDDY.—June 18, at Quetta, Arthur Leonard, the dearly loved son of Arthur and Jessie Skiddy, aged 3½ years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1893.

HAVING already given a fairly full *resume* of the Report of the Herschell Committee, we to-day devote several columns to reprinting textually the first half of that epoch-making document, so long awaited by the expectant Empire. We cannot claim for it that it is light reading, but whoever desires to follow intelligently the discussions to which it will certainly give rise in Parliament and the Press at Home should read and study it diligently. In India, where the conditions of the problem with which the Report deals, are more familiar than they ever will be in England it will be generally recognised that the best justification for the measures recommended is to be found in the voluminous papers published in the same *Gazette* by the Government of India. In those papers, which would fill a large Blue Book, the whole question is probed to the bottom, and the objections to the course now at length decided upon are examined in the greatest detail. The Herschell Committee probably considered it unnecessary to treat the arguments set forth in these papers at greater length, and confined themselves to the task of showing that, whatever might be the objections to the proposals submitted by the Government of India to the Home Government last year, the objections to any other course were much greater. The Report also shows that all that it is proposed now to do in India has been done in other countries without any untoward consequences. The path proposed, on which we have irrevocably entered, has been already explored, and it does not so far lead to the abyss. Had we continued even a few months longer in the perilous position where we have been compelled to remain too long, we should have incurred the worse than abyssmal danger of being submerged by the deluge which is now preparing—a deluge that will probably not subside in forty days. The crowning mercy of the deliverance may be in part estimated by the news telegraphed yesterday from America that already numerous silver mines are being closed in four States—mines which, if we had been doomed by human stupidity to maintain the *status quo*, would have continued to produce silver to swell the torrent which will certainly burst the Sherman Dam before the autumn closes.

The Herschell Committee have no difficulty in showing that the measures recommended for India have proved safe and efficacious in British Colonies and Foreign States. The experience of Canada proves that a gold standard can be maintained without a gold currency—notes and small silver coins answering all purposes. The standard currency in the Dominion is gold. But there is no Canadian gold coin, and little or no gold coin of any kind in circulation. Canada has not even a mint, the fractional silver money being imported from England. The stock of gold is about £2,400,000, on the basis of which the Dominion issues notes to the amount of nearly four millions sterling, redeemable in coin current by law in Canada, or in other words in gold dollars (which have never been coined) at the rate of 16 to 1. The Banks issue notes up to the amount of their unimpaired capital, the present issue being seven millions sterling. The Committee observe that it is especially remarkable that in Canada which has no gold currency, or even a mint for gold, the dollar notes and the silver dollars circulate at the value of the American gold dollars. The West Indians have adopted the British currency, but British gold is never seen; silver is legal tender to any amount. The circulating medium is made up of Colonial bank notes and English shillings. Those islands have a gold standard without gold, and a silver token currency which is legal tender to an unlimited amount, based on it. In Scandinavia a gold standard has existed for the last twenty years; there is little gold in circulation, and bank notes convertible into gold are mostly used, silver supplying the token money. In France the five-franc pieces are not legally convertible into gold, but they circulate freely at the old bi-metallic ratio of 15½ to 1. The mints are open to gold and closed to silver—the "limping standard"—but the silver currency and notes payable at the option of the Bank either in gold or in [illegible] silver, are maintained at the old ratio without difficulty. A certain financier of considerable practical experience in such matters holds that if a Government knows how to inspire confidence it can make a stable currency with brass buttons—a statement which is not altogether so wild as it appears. A brass button is intrinsically quite as valuable as the piece of paper which a little printer's ink converts into a note, that passes current for a thousand pounds, or even for a million. The one essential is credit. In Italy, where the mint is open to gold, and the rules as to the ratio of gold and silver and notes are the same as in France, the result is not the same; the notes are at a discount, exchange below par, and the state of the currency unsatisfactory "owing to the condition of the finances and the credit of the country." The same state of things would arise even in Belgium if the Latin Union were to be dissolved, and it became necessary to redeem in gold the large number of Belgium five-franc pieces now circulating in France. The Report gives a good deal of attention to the example of Holland and the Dutch East Indies. What is specially worth noticing is that when Holland in 1873 closed the mints to silver, and the Parliament did not agree to a gold standard, for a period of two years the silver coinage rose in exchange value, while silver as a metal was depreciating. It is as well to bear this in mind, seeing that it is frequently said that if silver falls considerably in value it will be impossible to keep the rupee from sympathising with its parent metal and depreciating also. In 1875 the Dutch mints were opened to gold, of which metal a large quantity was coined and kept for the most part as a reserve. Some years afterwards the balance of trade went against Holland, and the gold reserve went down to £600,000. An Act was passed in 1884 to enable the Government to authorise the Bank, in case of necessity, to sell at market prices 25,000,000 silver florins, whenever the state of the currency required it. Confidence was restored, and the Act has never been used. The stock of gold has been maintained at £5,000,000, and exchange has remained steady. The same system works equally well in the Eastern Netherlands; there is no mint and little gold in Java, but the par of exchange is maintained with little or no variation. The standard is gold; the currency silver and paper which are not convertible for gold except for exportation; yet the silver remains considerably above its metallic value. The case of Brazil is not quoted by the Committee as a precedent desirable to follow, but it is especially remarkable in this, that since 1864 the currency has been in convertible paper, based on the gold milreis, of the value of 2s. 3d. which has never since been in circulation. It not only remained at or about par for many years, but in 1875 went as high as 28½d. It is now, owing to the quadrupling of the issue at discount varying from ten to fifteen per cent. —less than half the depreciation of the Indian silver rupee in the same period.

The general conclusion derived by the Committee from their study of foreign currency systems is, that however admirable may be the precautions of our own, other nations have adopted other systems which have answered much better, and enabled them to maintain a parity of exchange with gold-using countries which we have failed to do. This useful result has been achieved with little or no gold coin in three countries; without a mint or gold coinage in two; and in France and the States of the Latin Union, in the United States and in Germany, with a circulation partly of gold, and largely of inconvertible silver, which is legal tender to an unlimited amount. Holland has kept near the par of exchange with a system by which she freely exports gold; France has done so by a system which refuses gold for export; Austria has done the same for a time with inconvertible paper. The Austrian florin—taken with the Indian rupee in 1873 as 100—is now 92·98 while the rupee, when the Report was signed, was 67·04. This has been due, in the opinion of the Committee, to the fact that Austria, with a silver standard and a currency composed in part of silver at an artificial value, but chiefly of inconvertible paper, was able to close its mints against private coinage, while coining on Government account. In Russia there is little coin either gold or silver; but the paper rouble which is a promise to pay silver is now exchanged for a higher value in gold than the silver it is supposed to represent. The Committee admit that the position of India is not similar in all respects to that of any of the countries which have been able to introduce a gold standard without a gold currency, and even without making the silver currency convertible into gold. But the experience of those countries shows that the exchange value of a currency can be maintained under various conditions. The Committee dispose of the objection often urged that the natives of India are so accustomed to the silver currency, that they would not take readily to a gold currency, by stating that it is not proposed to substitute the sovereign for the rupee, for general use, and that the example of the countries just referred to, shows that a silver currency is quite compatible with a gold standard. They take into consideration the fact that gold had always a certain [illegible] in India; that until 1835 it was [illegible] part of the currency, and that the value of gold coins even now is given in the Prices Current, there being a demand for them in nearly every part of the country. It was proposed in 1864 to make sovereigns legal tender, on the ground that there was a general desire for gold amongst the people. The Committee are of opinion that the natives of India who accepted the paper currency, would not hesitate to accept gold coins, and they deem it at least probable that if the mints are opened to gold coinage on a proper basis, a good deal of the forty-four crores of that metal imported since 1880 and remaining in the country, will be converted into coin. That seems a very reasonable conclusion, and if the event should justify it, the question Where is the gold to come from? will receive a very satisfactory answer.

THE experiences of the Administration of the North-West Provinces in regard to the Hardwar Fair seem to have taught a wholesome lesson to the sanitary authorities of the Central Provinces, and caused them to exercise even greater vigilance than ever with a view to prevent the spread of disease. The Central Provinces, as the Sanitary Commissioner never fails to remind us, are the highway between the famous holy places to the north and south of India; and the sacred places on the Nerbudda are visited by pilgrims from all parts of the country. Thus cholera and other distressing diseases are carried into the Central Provinces from different regions, there are more than sufficient [illegible] in which the provincial boundaries. [illegible] the official year which has just several instances are recorded in which official interference with the liberties of the people" have been necessary on the score of health. The great cattle fair at Garhakota was broken up, the pilgrimage to the Pachmarhi shrine of Mahadeo had to be stopped, and in infected areas the weekly bazaars were prohibited. As the Commissioner complains it is not possible to stop the procession of pilgrims from beyond the borders of the province, which fills the dispensary wards with sick stragglers and carries the germs of disease from point to point. The sanitation of local fairs, however, the Sanitary Commissioner congratulates himself, is within the reach of local control, and in this belief too the Administration is about to issue, if it has not already issued, a resolution dealing with the Garhakota Fair pretty much in the same way that at Hardwar has been dealt with. By the adoption of suitable sanitary arrangements at Garhakota and careful supervision last year almost absolute immunity from disease was secured. An outbreak of cholera had previously been of almost regularly annual occurrence, but for the first time on record none occurred last year. Still cholera prevailed to an alarming extent in the past twelve months, the fatal cases in the Chhattisgarh division alone exceeding twenty-five thousand. Apart from climatic influences it is remarked in the Report there was another important cause of the outbreak. The people of Chhattisgarh prefer to use tank water for domestic purposes, containing as it does less carbonate of lime than the well water which they might use if they would—as the former is supposed to be better suited to the cooking of vegetables. This preference renders the people peculiarly liable to an epidemic of cholera in years when, as in 1892 and 1889, the water in the tanks has become low and foul through excessive heat and the failure of the winter rainfall. With a view to circumventing them to their own advantage the Sanitary Commissioner recognising the futility of endeavouring to change the practice of ages and the tastes of the people, indicates that the lines of sanitary improvement should take the direction of encouraging the people to use percolation wells within the influence of the tanks in preference to the tanks themselves.

AN intimation has been received from Simla that the Government will give full consideration to the representations made by the Agents of the Exchange Banks respecting the silver arrived or in transit, which was shut out by the closure of the mints on Monday. Information has been asked for as to the amount of the silver in question, its cost price, the loss incurred by its exclusion from the mints. The value of the silver at cost price was as nearly as can be estimated at a million and a quarter sterling. It was laid down in the expectation that it would, as heretofore has been the case, have been Rs. 106½ per hundred tolas when minted. The price paid now to silver to arrive is Rs. 86½. If the mass of silver on hand and in transition be not minted or taken over by the Government at cost price it will only bring Rs. 70 instead of the Rs. 106½ per tola calculated upon; the estimated loss will be fifty lakhs, which will of course fall upon the Banks. There is, however, some reason to believe that the Government will take measures to prevent such a colossal injury befalling the Banks through the closing of the mints without that "due notice," which it was reasonable to expect though it may have been found impossible to give it.

IT appears that at length the Ministry have decided to fix a limit of time which the endless discussion of countless amendments of the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill must not exceed. The Bill entered on the Committee stage on the 8th May; the 30th June has arrived, and only four of the forty clauses of the Bill have as yet been disposed of. On Wednesday, the 5th clause was to be taken, and on that day Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a resolution proposing that the Bill shall be reported to the House on the 27th July. The thirty-six clauses yet to be disposed of will be divided into four sections, discussion on each of which will be curtailed by the closure on fixed dates. There will, of course, be an animated debate on the resolution, the discussion of which will occupy one of the not too numerous nights still available for Parliamentary purposes. The decision to fix a date on which the Bill is to be reported to the House has been taken too late for the purpose the Government has in view. Had the present declaration been made at the end of May, and the 27th June fixed for the reporting of the Bill, the Committee stage would have been now over, and the third reading in sight. There would then have been a fair prospect of sending the Bill up to the House of Lords early in July. It is, of course, possible that Mr. Gladstone may have [illegible] for delaying the catastrophe which is certain to happen later, it reaches the U[illegible]

As an illustration [illegible] providing a pure [illegible] nity from disease which [illegible] is cited by the [illegible] edification of other [illegible] tral India. It was [illegible] the Municipality could [illegible] pay. Pressure [illegible] before they decided to [illegible] But already the benefits [illegible] subsequent activity have [illegible] Notwithstanding success [illegible] cholera by pilgrims, the disc[illegible] those parts where fresh wa[illegible] The localities in which f[illegible] were those to which the s[illegible] been extended. Dr. Franklin[illegible] Officer, is very emphatic in [illegible] but for the pure water-supply [illegible] have been more destructive, [illegible] Commissioner, endorsing this [illegible] municipalities to delay no lo[illegible] good water, and counsels [illegible] municipality to push on wi[illegible] they contemplate.

OWING to the Burma mails [illegible] with the mail train they will p[illegible] Bombay until early, on Saturday [illegible] Presidency Post-Master has direct[illegible] ward mail steamer Shannon is t[illegible] their arrival.

THE Bank of Bombay yester[illegible] of interest on Demand Loans on [illegible] to five per cent.

YESTERDAY at the High C[illegible] Justice Bayley, made absolut[illegible] month for restraining Lady [illegible] surviving executrix of th[illegible] Town, from carry

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE CLOSURE TO BE APPLIED AT FIXED DATES.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a Resolution to expedite procedure in connection with the Home Rule measure and proposing that the Bill be reported to the House on the 27th July, and that meanwhile it be closured in four sections, on fixed dates.

CLOSING OF SILVER MINES IN THE STATES.

Numerous Silver Mines in Utah, Nevada, and Montana are about to be closed.

EFFECTS OF THE CLOSING OF THE INDIAN MINTS.

The Indian Silver Act has intensified the financial disorder in America and greatly depressed the New York stock market besides demoralising the European Bourses.

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA.

It is stated that Captain the Hon. Maurice D. Bourke, who commanded the Victoria, is to be tried by court-martial, at Malta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. Atkins has been appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer, in the Bombay Army, vice Surgeon-Colonel Warren.

The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bookey have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as officiating Medical Officer, Bhopal Battalion.

Lieutenant A. Roberts has been appointed to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

One Company of the 9th Bombay Infantry are moving from Peshin to Quetta for garrison duty on the departure of the Bombay Grenadiers for Khelat.

Major Kuper, R.A., will officiate as Superintendent of the Presidency Remount, at Meerut.

MR. KIRBY'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

Nothing will be decided upon concerning Mr. Kirby's railway scheme until the Bombay Government have given their opinion to the Supreme Government, who will probably send it immediately to the Secretary of State for his decision. Many objections have been made against the proposed railway, and these objections will probably be taken into consideration. The proposal to make a railway line from Delhi to Bhalinda, and thence to Bahawalpur was made some time since, and a careful survey by engineering experts of the proposed route from Delhi to Bhalinda is now almost completed. The London firm have asked the Government for a concession. The Karachi firm of Messrs. McHinch and Company may, however, be asked to undertake the making of the line should the scheme be approved of.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

A private Council meeting took place at Government House this morning. Sir George White was present at the meeting.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF ARMY SIGNALLING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 29.

Inspectors of Army Signalling—[illegible] for the Madras and [illegible] combined—on staff salary of Rs. 250 to be appointed annually for five [illegible] the end of October to April 1.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DURAND.

Colonel Durand, British Agent at [illegible] return to his post this summer, as he [illegible] home for three months at least.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, JUNE 29.

[illegible]rill, was held at [illegible]ning; and was [illegible]re carried with [illegible]ratification, with [illegible] City of Madras [illegible]uage of the Duke [illegible] voting loyal addresses to the Queen-Empress, the Duke of York [illegible]tative committee [illegible]ulatory telegrams [illegible]dresses, H. E. the [illegible]ander-in-Chief, the [illegible]d the Lord Bishop [illegible]with the objects of the [illegible]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE ENGAGEMENTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, JUNE 29.

[illegible] be a reception, at Government House, [illegible]d, on 8th July, and Lady Harris's Ball, [illegible]

[illegible]hes will this year be played by the [illegible] Eleven against the Poona Gymkhana, Gymkhana, and Kirkee, Colaba, [illegible]ar, Royal Indian Marine, Yorkshire [illegible]and Lancashire Fusiliers' teams.

POONA PAPER CHASE.

[illegible]aper chase of this season came off [illegible]; the Officers of the Yorkshire [illegible]try making the arrangements. A [illegible] chase was the result. The meet [illegible]hmednagar Road, about a quarter mile [illegible]m the Fitzgerald bridge. A field of [illegible]nty-five were present, including the [illegible]Colonel Harris, Captain Stockdale, Miss [illegible]Griffith, Dr. Bull, Mr. H. C. Burder, and [illegible]ers. The hares were] Captains Wells-[illegible]r. Badcock. A start was made at 7-30 [illegible]me was taken past the Yerrowda Village [illegible]eplechase course due north in the direction [illegible]sters, making a large circuit, and back [illegible]rowda to the Bund Bridge after [illegible]a turn towards the Cavalry line finished at the [illegible]Mess, Yorkshire Infantry. The Governor led [illegible]at a great pace, followed hotly by Dr. Bull. [illegible]g breeze blew the paper away, so that several [illegible]were experienced.

EASTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

[illegible]a prospectus of the twentieth annual exhibition [illegible]Western India Fine Art Society, to be opened [illegible]ons, on the 20th September, has been issued. [illegible]features will be introduced into the forthcoming Exhibition. It is proposed to hold a conversazione, at the Council Hall, a day before the opening, and light up the building and ground during the Exhibition days with electric lighting.

MEETING IN HONOUR OF RAO BAHADUR CHITRAY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

MIRAJ, JUNE 29.

Yesterday evening, a large open-air meeting of the friends of Rao Bahadur Balvan Sitaram Chitray, retired State Karbhari, Miraj, was held in the Town Hall gardens. Speeches were made, in recognition of Mr. Chitray's services to Miraj and the people. Dr. Wanhess, an American Missionary, made a telling speech, in which he exhorted his hearers to profit by the noble example left by Mr. Chitray, and to bear in mind that India wanted many such unselfish and self-sacrificing persons as the popular Karbhari. Rao Bahadoor Chitray thanked his friends for the kindness. He leaves Miraj on Friday for Poona.

THE BOATING FATALITY IN POONA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, JUNE 28.

About two o'clock this afternoon information was brought that the third body had been found on the bank of the stream at a spot not far from where the second body was first seen. The body was quite close to the side and the Mahar who was searching along the stream got it out with the assistance of some villagers from Wadgaon. The body was conveyed at once to Ghorpuri, and the spectacle it presented in the mortuary was distressing in the extreme. The head was badly cut in several places, and the features were quite unrecognisable. The shirt was torn off except round the arms and neck, and Captain Agnew, who belonged to the 7th Hussars, stated that the chief mark of identity was the deceased's name on his socks. After hearing further evidence, Major Newnham-Smith, the Cantonment Magistrate, recorded the same verdict and rider as in the other two cases.

THE FUNERAL.

The closing scene of the mournful tragedy, which took place on Sunday afternoon on the Poona River, was enacted this evening. During the past three days the search for the bodies of the ill-fated young officers has been constant and unremitting. It was however not until mid-day that the last body was recovered, that of Lieutenant Sutton. The inquest over, the arrangements for the triple funeral were at once made, and shortly before 5 o'clock the cortege started along the road beside the Ghorpuri barracks towards the cemetery, situate on the Sholapur Road. The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who are stationed at Ghorpuri, furnished the firing party, and the band of that regiment also came next in the procession, of which the three gun carriages, each drawn by six horses, formed the centre. A large group of military officers followed, and these were supplemented at the cross-roads by a large gathering of military and civil officers who awaited the arrival of the funeral at that spot. The pall-bearers were all officers of the 7th Hussars, many of whom had come down from Mhow to be present at the funeral, namely :—Colonel J. 'L. Hall, Major H. Paget, Captain J. S. Nicholson, Captain G. L. Houldsworth, Captain C. H. Agnew, Captain B. R. Liebert, Captain R. M. Poore, Lieutenant R. G. Brooke, Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. G. Hope Horsely Beresford, and Lieutenant J. L. Stewart.

The lengthy procession moved slowly up the road to the cemetery, the band playing the "Dead March" and the firing party lining the road near the cemetery gate. The carrying party consisted of the Serjeants of the K. O. Y. L. I. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Jenkins Bowen, M. A., Chaplain. Only two graves had been prepared, as it was not known till 3 o'clock, that the third body had been recovered, so two of the bodies were lowered into one grave, but the partition will be removed and all three officers will rest in one long grave side by side.

His Excellency the Governor, who was present, accompanied by his A.-D.-C., laid two magnificent wreaths on the coffin of the late Lieut. the Hon'ble H. P. Verney, on behalf of his sorrowing parents, Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke, and the other from Lady Harris. Many were the wreaths piled on the coffin of the hapless young soldiers, as they lay on the gun-carriages covered by the Union Jack, and quite a profusion of flowers surrounded the graves-sides.

Among those present at the funeral were—His Excellency Lord Harris, G. C. I. E., attended by Captain J. Fowle A.-D.-C., Captain C. C. W. Gabb, A.-D.-C. and Captain H. E. Stockdale, R.A., A.-D.-C. ; Major General R. B. H. Blundell, Provincial Commander-in-Chief was represented by Captain Havelock Hudson, A.-D.-C., Brigade-General C. A. Cuninghame ; Lieut.-Colonel Firebrace, R. E. ; Brig.-General W. F. Gatacre, D. S. O. ; Colonel J. T. Watling ; Colonel P. H. Greig R. A. ; Brig.-General G. C. Hogg ; Colonel E. Carrington ; Major O'Sullivan, R. E. ; Colonel Spring, R. A. ; Lieut.-Colonel T. F. Hobday ; Major G. C. Dobbs ; Colonel H. P. Cowper; Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Prideaux; Lieut.-Colonel Sheppard ; Surgeon-Major-General [illegible] ; Brig.-Surgeon Colquhoun ; Major O'Connell, Major Kitchener, Major Rosetter, Captain E. U. Bellers, Colonel A. P. Stopford, R. A., Capt. T P. Geoghegan, Capt. C. M. Brunker, Colonel A. M. Rawlins, R. A., Captain Lane, R. A., Major Newaham Smith, Surgeon-Major Bull, Colonel R. Westmacott, C. B., D. S. O., Lieut. Brownrigg, Mr. H. W. Crowe C. S., Mr. H. Scannell, Major T. R. M. Macpherson, Major Duperier, R. E., Major Lister, R.E., Capt. Westropp, Capt. Cane, Capt. Downing, Col C. A. Moore, Major Seppings, Captains Rogers, Wells-Cole, De Wilton, Scott, Amber Elmslie, Baddeley, Wolley-Dod, Smith, Hicks, and Nurse, Major May, Surgeon-Captains R. J. Copeland, H. J. Wyatt, and J. E. Trask, &c.

SAD DEATH OF A SHIP'S MASTER.

Yesterday afternoon, a sad accident occurred on board the s.s. Lombardy, now lying in the Prince's Dock, by which the captain of the steamer lost his life. It appears that shortly before the accident Captain A. S. Young, late of the Asiatic company returned to the vessel with two chronometers, one of which he placed in the chart-room, while he gave the other to the second officer. He then went to the store-room to see the steward, but as he was going there he accidentally fell into the hold, which was left open, from a height of twenty-six feet. He sustained severe injuries to his head, which necessitated his immediate removal to the European General Hospital, where he died fifteen minutes after his admission. An inquest on the body of the deceased captain will be held this morning by the Coroner. The funeral cortege will leave the European General Hospital, this evening, at 4 p.m.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, will sail to-morrow for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr J W Montague	Revd E Jas. Just and child
Lady Edge	Mr McFarlane
Mr T Sutherland	Master Skinner
Lieut-Col Sair	Mr and Mrs Phillips
Lieut Huddleston	Capt Holloway
Capt and Mrs Willcocks, infant and Nurse	Mr W Warren
Revd E F and Mrs Frease, child and two infants	Capt Charles
Mr and Mrs Pearson, four children, and infant	Miss Traiche.

FOR BRINDISI.

Capt J B Edwards	Col G A Moore
Lieut W D Huddleston	Mr Popham Young
Mr G W W Hope	Dr Barry
Mr Jowett 2s	Mr Dalby.
Capt R B Bruce	

FOR ADEN.—Mrs W P Catson.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 27 was 479, giving a death-rate of 28·66 per annum per thousand as against 25·18 the corresponding period of last year, and 25·78 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 121 died from fevers ; 2, small pox ; 7, measles ; 65, phthisis ; 2, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 45, diseases of the nervous system ; 88, affections of the respiratory organs ; 19, diarrhœa ; 8, dysentery ; 26, still-born ; 59, old age and debility ; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 21 ; Brahmin, 15 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 239 ; Hindu outcaste, 40 ; Musalman, 109 ; Parsee, 15 ; Native Christian, 21 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 7 ; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 295 as against 271 the corresponding period of last year, and 298 the average over the past five years.

M. Nolhac, the new Curator of the Versailles Museum, says a Paris Correspondent, has added to it some interesting paintings that he found hidden away in presses. The oldest is a portrait of Louis XIV. as a child along with his nurse, Madame Amelin. It belonged to the collection bequeathed by Sauvageot to the State. There are an apotheosis of that king by Lebrun, an allegory by Mignard representing the glory of Louis XIV., a portrait by Largillière, another by Prudhon ; a portrait of Pellegrino Rossi, the Ambassador of Louis Phillippe to the Vatican, a painting by Francois Richard of Madame Elisabeth, the sister of Louis XVI., giving the milk of her dairy at Montreuil to the poor ; and a collection of rare coins and medals and carved ivory handles of sticks and parasols, which probably were made for the daughters of Louis XV., as they bear their cyphers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At present the only thing worthy of notice at Khelat is the presence of locusts which have bred there, and are now waiting for their wings to grow in the wheat and potato fields, where they are doing countless damage. Some fields are simply beaten down with the weight of locusts on them. They do not appear to care about the ripe wheat, but prefer the fields that are more or less green. The potatoes, which are grown largely there, are being quite ruined, all the stalks and flowers having been eaten off quite clean.

Wanted an historian for Lord Lytton. Lady Lytton was very anxious to enlist the services of Sir John Strachey—his sympathies were there in advance—but after some consideration she since Lieutenant-Governor finds his health unequal to the task.

Mr. F. A. Dashwood is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri and Kolaba.

Mrs. Venning, wife of the Commissioner of Jubulpore, is getting up a concert, in aid of the funds of Christ Church Schools, which are at a low ebb. The choir, under Mr. Elliott, is taking a prominent part in these entertainments.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Lady Elliott return to India by the steamer leaving Naples for Calcutta on November 5th. As for those many rumours about Sir Charles Elliott intending to resign, or being compelled to resign, nowhere has such a conclusion been seriously meditated.

Some misapprehension will probably arise from a statement which has been widely published to the effect that a detachment of the 6th Bombay Cavalry at Khelat have been ordered to move to Mastang "to support the authority of the new Khan of Kelat." No new Khan has been appointed, and the reference is probably intended to apply to the Khan's son, who is ruling the country, pending the result of the enquiry into his father's conduct. Until that inquiry has been completed, and the orders of Government have been passed thereon, Mahomed Khodadad will remain titular Khan, though under detention at Quetta.

From a frontier correspondent the Lahore paper hears that on the 20th instant some infantry of the Zhob Levy Corps, while between Gul Kuch and Mir Ali Khel in the Zhob Illaka, were attacked by a band of Waziris, and the result was that three men of the Zhob Levy Corps fell, and one was badly wounded. The object of the marauders was fulfilled, as they carried away the arms, &c., of their victims. These men were killed about the same spot where the three cavalry sowars were slain by these tribesmen in August last.

The many differences between the State of Hyderabad and the Deccan Company have been in Lord Herschell's hands as arbitrator, for some time. The Company wanted among other things freedom for the creation of sub-companies, and also objected to the royalties proposed to be charged by the Nizam's Government as exacting. We understand that his Lordship's award will be decidedly in favour of the Company, of whose attitude throughout the protracted negotiations he takes a favourable view ; whilst by no means flattering to the Government of India, who have, we take it, been among the sinners of the State in question.

From the 17th to the 23rd instant, 4 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 20 Native Christians, 249 Hindus, 43 Mahomedans, and 1 other died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 325 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 270. The deaths are thus classified :—11 from measles, 103 from fevers, 25 from dysentery, 17 from diarrhœa, and 169 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the [illegible] years was 31·1 per 1,000 per annum.

On the occasion of a Shan Chief and his family passing through Colombo the other day, for England, on a Cook's tourist ticket, the *Ceylon Observer* gravely informed its readers that the "King of Burma" had arrived, and was "doing" Colombo with his harem!

The death is announced, at Agra, of Lieutenant Nott, of the Royal Artillery, from liver complaint. He was a very popular young officer, and the sad event has cast quite a gloom over the station.

The theory that Gabrielle Bompard was not a free agent, but was completely hypnotised and fascinated by Eyraud, who, as was maintained by those who held this view, was alone responsible for the murder of the *huissier* Gouffe is being revived by a lady who knew Gabrielle well at Lille, and has just paid her a visit at the Clermont prison. Her friend, who expresses anxiety as to her state of health, says that numbers of letters—some of the most extraordinary character—are daily addressed to her at the prison from every corner of Europe, and even from America. Offers of marriage pour in and the lady in question asserts that a letter was lately received suggesting that, in the event of her being pardoned on July 14th, she should exhibit herself in public, the showman undertaking to defray all her expenses, and to pay her £60 a week!

At a recent Board School examination for girls, one of the tasks was an essay on boys, and this was one of the compositions, just as it was handed in, by a girl of twelve :—"The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tounge till they are spoke to, and then they answer respectable and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land for every living thing, and rested on the seventh day. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, and then he stops wading and stays out nights, but the grew up girl is a widow and keeps house."

Some of us were considerably amused (writes a special correspondent at Chicago) on going the other morning into the head-quarters of New South Wales, to see upon the door, waiting for a place, a faithful *fac-simile* presentment of Mr. Dillon, M.P., and to read "it was the copy of a bust intended for the vestibule of the new Irish Parliament." Whether the half-length statue ever reaches that particular destination or not, the likeness of the hon. member is excellent, and the artistic merit of the work quite entitles it to a place in the Fine Arts Catalogue. New South Wales was splendidly represented in almost every department of the Exhibition, and has even a boy of its own in the beautiful Palace of Fine Arts. That filled, there was a great overflow of really good pictures and sculpture, and these were brought to the New South Wales head-quarters, a well-appointed building near Victoria House. This was why we found Mr. Dillon upon the floor amongst other works of art under discussion and arrangement, and he is now duly installed on a pedestal of honour.

An effective object-lesson for the legislator whose dreams are of Disestablishment and Disendowment is provided by the case of Rochdale centuries ago. Certain "pious ancestors" bequeathed lands in the parish of Roondale to the Church. On these lands a great part of the town now stands. They are very valuable property, for the Church has not been unmindful of its interests in the granting and renewal of leases. For nearly thirty years the glebe has been burned by a debt. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners compounded for the estate with the then vicar (Dr. Molesworth, father of the historian), and to endow new livings they mortgaged the fund. In a few months that debt will be swept away. What is to be done with the income then? The Church scheme, as stated by the vicar, Archdeacon Wilson, will devote it to the augmentation of stipends of certain clergy, and the endowment of new livings. Against this there is a formidable opposition in the town. Rochdale is as Nonconformist as it is Radical, and very many of its people say that the use of money left for the whole town should not be confined to a particular sect. The Town Council has affirmed this principle, and it is quite possible writes a correspondent, that they will promote a Bill in Parliament asking that the fund shall be devoted to education and the relief of the poor.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN THE OPIUM TRADE.

No instructions have been received as to how the rejected silver of Monday, which now lies in the Mint vaults, should be dealt with. The Exchange Banks received information, which indicated that Government were prepared to entertain the claims of the Banks to a certain extent, if not to the extreme point of conceding free coinage of the silver arrived and in transit.

Matters generally have not yet settled down. There have been heavy remittances of Government paper from London bought at a rate there, which lays down the rupee at 1s. 3½d., and for some reason, which is at present inexplicable, Government have sold at 1s. 3¼d. This is, of course, irreconcilable with the statements made at Simla, on Monday. What has given rise to this action is not known.

Silver is quoted at 34 pence, which in reality is 33 pence.

There is a feeling amongst the best informed Bombay commercial men, of almost absolute despair as to the state of India's trade with China. With regard to opium there is already a loss in exchange of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a chest, and it is expected that Government will lose as much as three lakhs, which will represent the difference between the sales of the 1st June, and those of the 3rd July. The Shanghi tael generally ruled about Rs. 310 and it is now down to Rs. 260, whilst the dollar has dwindled from Rs. 220 to about Rs. 188. Bengal opium has fallen Rs. 100 per chest, but Malwa opium has not yet depreciated, although it is expected it will not be long in following the lead of Bengal. In Bengal the sudden fall is accounted for by the fact that a great deal of speculation goes on in that Presidency in opium, and the news of Monday was unexpected. On the other hand what the position of China will be with the burden of rapidly depreciating silver on its shoulders, and the prospect in the near future of the repeal of the Sherman Act can not be foreshadowed.

It is understood that a representation has been made to Government with regard to the Mexican dollar. It is urged that the dollar should be accepted at the mints for coinage in rupees as heretofore, charging ten per cent. for seignorage. By these means it is contended in some quarters, that a basis, on which trade with China can be continued, will be established.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE-INDIA.

His Excellency Councillor Raphael de Andrade Governor-General-elect of Portuguese-India, accompanied by Mr. Condeca, A.D.C., left Bombay for Marmagoa *en route* for Goa, by the passenger train, yesterday afternoon. Before leaving Bombay his Excellency was entertained at a lunch at Mon. D. Borri's refreshment rooms, at the Victoria Terminus, by Dr. DaGama, who had invited a few gentlemen to lunch with his Excellency. The departure of the Governor-General-elect was private, however, a few gentlemen were present at the station to see him off. Amongst those present were Mr. N. Oliver, British Consul in Goa, Colonel Short land, acting in command, Bombay District, Mr. T. J. Bennet, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, Dr. Rozario, Vice-Consul for Portugal, Dr. Da Gama, Rev. Marian Faria, Vicar of Dabool, Rev. Furtado, Vicar of Bhinder, Dr. Cowasji Jehangirji, Dr. Pinto, Dr. A. F. Fernandez, Messrs. J. J. Da Souza, G. O. De Souza, X. A. De Rozario, Cowasji Dinshah, Portuguese Consul at Aden, and a number of Portuguese subjects in Bombay.

After shaking hands with those present his Excellency got into a reserved saloon attached to the passenger train, which soon after left for its destination. The train was ordered to halt at Kirkee, where it was arranged that H. E. Lord Harris, should meet the Governor-General elect.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant E. C. Pottinger, Royal Artillery, has been permitted to resume duty.

Surgeon-Major A. H. C. Dane, M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been granted one hundred and ten days' leave.

The services of Surgeon-Captain J. L. T. Jones, M.B., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Stopford, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, has been granted leave out of India, for eight months.

Lieutenant H. E. Stockdale, R.A., will act as A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, during the absence of Captain Cox, Royal Fusiliers, on special duty.

Lieutenant John Herbert Lloyd, Norfolk Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Surgeon-Colonel J. Warren, Medical Staff, has been appointed to the office of Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Army, with effect from the retirement of Surgeon-Major-General Webb.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER TRIAL.

On Monday, Davee Singh, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jammu, now of Srinagar, deposed that Sawal Singh's son reported on the night of the murder to the police that his father's carriage was attacked on the way home. Witness went to Sawal Singh's village and saw the corps there bearing eight wounds, four sword cuts and four spear wounds. Next morning he visited the scene of the murder and saw tracts which he had followed up. These were of five men, four wearing ordinary shoes and one with boots rounded at the toe. These tracks went through the mire, and were lost in the water. It had been raining at the time. The gold bangles belonging to Sawal Singh were found some 10 days after the murder, by the police, in the house of Tiloku's sister, but she was in custody with many others. When cross-examined, he said Sawal Singh's son was sent up for trial for the murder because his father had said he would be in his murder. Re-examined, he said he was sent up for trial for torture in the Jammu investigation, and was fined 10 months' pay, equal to Rs. 1,000, by order of the Resident. Other were imprisoned. Lal Singh, Deputy Inspector, was examined as to the search for, and finding of, Sawal Singh's sword. He knew that Kala Sing, of Oodiara, was not the accused Kala Singh. He was about 35 years of age. Amcera Teli and Gholami in the former trial were also examined, and the Court told the latter that he was obviously lying. He admitted having first named the other Kala Sing and not the accused in Court, and he omitted to name Ram Singh, accused, at all.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co's. approximate earnings for the week ended 10th June, 1893, Rs. 15,217-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 14,016. Increase, Rs. 1,201-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week [illegible]. Corresponding period [illegible]th June, 1893, Rs. 338-8-0. Corresponding period [illegible]th June, 1893, Rs. 274-12-3. Increase, Rs. 23-8-11. Receipts from 1st January to 10th June, 1893, Rs. 2,76,576-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 2,78,172-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 1,596-0-0.

M. Zola, a Paris correspondent says, has bought a bicycle, and is taking lessons in the art of riding it. He hopes to be able soon to spin from Paris to Medan and back in the same day.

A Vienna Correspondent says the arrest of a major of the General Staff, has created considerable excitement there. The prisoner is Count Rudolf Wallis of Irish extraction, and aged forty-eight. He was arrested at the Semmering Hotel, and led handcuffed to the station.

A celebrity in the French industrial world, M. Gervais, the owner of one of the greatest cheese factories in Europe, has just passed away at an advanced age. M. Gervais was entirely a self-made man, and in early years his education was very much neglected. For all this, it was his great ambition to shine as a politician, and more than once he put up for the Chamber of Deputies. His speeches at election meetings were always great fun. At the last general election he put up for the constituency of Gournay, in Normandy. This time he hoped to make a great impression at his first meeting. He therefore engaged a member of the staff of the "Nouvelliste de Rouen" to dictate to him a discourse suitable to the circumstances, and this he learnt by heart. One may imagine the amusement of his hearers when he began thus : "As a candidate for the Chamber I come knowing your needs comma I beg to solicit your suffrages full stop." This did indeed bring him to a full stop, amidst a roar of laughter. Despite his little eccentricities, M. Gervais was highly esteemed.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The following is the full text of Lord Herschell's Committee :—

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, K.G., Secretary of State for India.

India Office, 31st May, 1893.

STATEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

1. The question referred to the Committee by Your Lordship is whether, having regard to the grave difficulties with which the Government of India are confronted, through the heavy fall in the gold value of silver, it is expedient that Her Majesty's Government should allow them to carry into effect the proposals which they have made for stopping the free coinage of silver in India with a view to the introduction of a gold standard. And, if we are of opinion that there is no sufficient ground for overruling the Government of India, but that the measures by which they propose to attain their object require modification, we are asked to offer any suggestion that we think fit for the purpose. (Question referred to the Committee.)

2. The expediency of allowing the Government of India to carry into effect the proposals which they have made must depend on the view of the present and future situation of that Government as regards their revenue and expenditure as well as upon a just estimate of the effect of a severe fall and possibly much lower exchange upon the commerce and people of India. (Points to be considered.)

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

3. There can be no doubt that the Government of India have experienced serious difficulty owing to the fall of exchange which has been going on for many years. The Government have yearly to remit a very large sum to this country in discharge of their gold obligations. In 1873-74, before the fall commenced, the amount remitted was 13,285,678*l.*, which, at a rate of exchange of 1*s.* 10·351*d.* was represented by Rx. 14,265,700. During last year (1892-93) the amount remitted was 13,532,215*l.*, which the average rate of exchange in that year, viz., 1*s.* 2·985*d.*, required a payment of Rx. 26,478,415. If this could have been remitted at the exchange of 1873-74, it would have needed only Rx. 17,751,000. The whole of this difference of Rx. 8,726,495 cannot properly be regarded as a loss to the Government of India arising from the difference in exchange. It is certain, however, that India had actually to remit in 1892-93 upwards of Rx. 8,700,000 more than if the exchange had been at its former point. (Increase in number of rupees needed to discharge gold obligations.)

4. At an estimated exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee for the past year, a surplus of revenue over expenditure was shown of Rx. 146,600 ; the exchange having fallen to an average of rather less than 1*s.* 3*d.*, this surplus has been converted into an estimated deficit of Rx. 1,081,900, notwithstanding the improvement of the revenue by Rx. 1,653,300 over the Budget Estimate. (Consequent present deficit.)

5. Nor is this all. The Government are compelled to contemplate a further fall, the effect of which cannot be forecast. There has been for some years an almost continuous fall in exchange. It was 1*s.* 4·0664*d.* in 1889-90. The average varied be a sharp rise in the [illegible] 1*s.* 3·0594*d.* But in 1891-92 it fell to 1*s.* 4·7332*d.*, rate in 1892-93 to 1*s.* 2·985*d.*, and exchange has been of late scarcely maintained at 1*s.* 2*d.* by the refusal to sell bills on India below that rate. The extent to which the financial position of the Government of India is affected by exchange is emphasised in the following passages of the recently published statement of Sir David Barbour : (Prospect of further fall in exchange.)

"The immediate cause of our financial difficulties, and the cause which by comparison and for the Sir D. Barbour time being, dwarfs all others, is the the on the situation. fall in the gold value of silver, which, as I have already shown, has added to the Indian expenditure in two years more than four crores of rupees. If that fall could be stayed and the rate of exchange with England fixed permanently at even its present low figure, the difficulty of dealing with the present deficit would be comparatively light. The revenue continues to grow in a satisfactory manner ; even under the influence of indifferent seasons and [illegible] harvests it has made fair progress. If we could feel assured that there would be no further fall in exchange, I have little doubt that increase of revenue, restriction and reduction of expenditure, with possibly some taxation of a temporary nature, would in a very short time re-establish equilibrium. A serious effort would no doubt be required in the first instance, but with the fixed rate of exchange we would have a definite task before us, and our measures could be regulated accordingly. But it unfortunately happens that, unless some settlement of the currency question is obtained, there is no prospect of even the most moderate degree of stability in the rate of exchange.

"Our financial position for the coming year is at the mercy of exchange, and of those who have it in their power to affect in any way the price of silver. If we budget for the present [illegible] of Rx. 1,393,100, and exchange rises one penny, we shall have a surplus ; if it falls a penny, we shall have a deficit of more than three crores ; if we impose taxation to the extent of one and a half crores of rupees, a turn of the wheel may require us to impose further taxation of not less magnitude ; another turn, and we may find that no taxation at all was required. It will be obvious from what I have just said that what we have got to consider in making our arrangements for next year, is not so much the question of increasing the public revenue or restricting that portion of the public expenditure which is under our control, but the chances of a settlement of the currency question."

VALUE OF SILVER.

6. The production of silver has largely increased of late years, as will be seen from the following table, based as regards the earlier years on the statistics compiled by Professor Soetbeer, and as to the more recent years on the reports of the Director of the Mint in the United States: (Recent production of silver.)

Average annual production of silver.	Kilos.	Approximate equivalent in ounces at 32·15 to the kilogramme.
1876 to 1880	2,455,232	78,776,000
1881 to 1885	2,812,908	90,435,000
1886 to 1890	3,459,291	111,213,000
1890	4,141,233	133,537,000
1891	4,493,100	144,452,000
1892	(4,731,000 to 4,900,000	152,102,000 to 157,535,000

7. In the year 1878 what is known as "the Bland Act" was passed by the Legislature of the United States, which required the Government of that country to purchase not less than 24,000,000 and not more than 48,000,000 dollars' worth of silver per annum, which would be equal to a consumption varying from 20,625,000 to 41,250,000 ounces (641,000 to 1,283,000 kilos.) in the year. Under the authority of that Act the Government purchased yearly the minimum amount required. Notwithstanding these purchases, the price of silver fell from 52 9-16*d.* per ounce, the average of 1878, to 43 11-16*d.* in February 1890. (Bland Act in United States.)

8. In that year what is known as "The Sherman Act" was passed by the United States Legislature, under which the duty was imposed on the Government of purchasing no less than 54,000,000 ounces (1,689,000 kilos.) a year in lieu of the amount required to be purchased under the Bland Act. (Sherman Act.)

9. The effect of this obligation to purchase silver to the value of about six millions sterling beyond the purchases required under the earlier law, coupled probably with the anticipation that further legislation, and perhaps free coinage of silver, would follow, was a sudden and considerable rise in the value of silver, which culminated in the month of September 1890, when it reached the price of 54¼*d.* per ounce. There was, however, a speedy decline from this price, and since July 1892 silver has realised not more than an average of 38½*d.* per ounce, the present price being 37 11-16*d.* (Rise in value of silver in 1890.)

10. Even if the increased production is kept in view, it is not easy to understand why, with the increased purchasing by the United States to the amount of six millions sterling per annum, and the simultaneous large increase of the Indian imports of silver, which averaged from August 1890, when the Sherman Act came into force, to March 1893, upwards of 40,530,000 ounces, the price should be sixpence per ounce lower than it was in the beginning of 1890. It has, indeed, been argued that the recent fall in the price of silver was due to the blow which the passing of that Act gave to the hopes of those who desired the free coinage of silver. But against this it is to be observed that the price of silver in London rose during the time that the Sherman Act was passing through Congress, and continued to rise for some weeks after it became law. Whatever be the cause, the fact that, although the United States Government have under that Act made purchases varying from 34 to 42 per cent. of the estimated production of the world, and India has increased, and not diminished her imports of the metal, the price of silver has fallen to its present low level is beyond question a fact of grave moment. (Effect of American legislation and Indian imports on value.)

11. Supposing even that no change were made in the currency arrangements of the United States, the experience of the past would forbid the conclusion that the price of silver would be stationary at its present level. It would be imprudent to act on the assumption that no further fall is possible or even probable. (Further fall in value of silver to be expected.)

12. The International Monetary Conference which recently assembled at Brussels has not led to any change in the situation, and, although it adjourned to a future day, that day is now past, and it seems uncertain whether there will be any further meeting. (Brussels Conference.)

13. Moreover, a strong agitation exists in the United States with respect to the law now in force providing for the purchase of silver. Fears have been, and are, entertained that there may come to be a premium on gold, and strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government of that country with a view to bring about an alteration of that law. (Agitation in United States.)

14. In December last a Bill was introduced in the Senate to repeal the Sherman Act, and another to suspend purchases under it. Whether any such measure will pass into law it is impossible to foretell, but it must be regarded as possible ; and although in the light of past experience predictions on such a subject must be made with caution, it is certainly probable that the repeal of the Sherman Act would be followed by a heavy fall in the price of silver. (Possible repeal of Sherman Act.)

15. Opinions differ as to the fall in price which would be effectual largely to check the production of silver. From time to time, as the price of silver has continued to fall, the opinion has been expressed that the point had been reached at which production must be checked. Experience has, however, falsified all these predictions. It is, of course, true that the fact that the working of a mine has become unprofitable does not ensure that the output shall be at once diminished or the mine closed. But, if this state of things were long to continue, and owing to a progressive fall in the price of silver mining operations could only be carried on at an increasing loss, one would expect to find the working abandoned before any very long period had elapsed. It is, however, remarkable that a period of continually increasing fall in the price of silver has been coincident with a large increase in the production of that metal. In the quinquennium 1876-1880, the annual average price of silver ranged from 54 13-16*d.* to 51½*d.*, the average for the quinquennium being 52½*d.* In the next quinquennium, 1880-1885, the range was from 51 15-16*d.* to 48¾*d.*, the average for the quinquennium being 50 5-8*d.*, whilst from 1886 to 1890 the price ranged from 47 11-16*d.* to 42 11-16*d.*, the average for the quinquennium being 44 5-8*d.* And yet the annual average production of silver at the last quinqu

is measured by the quantity of produce which they represent, for it is by the export of the produce that the debt is in reality discharged. In so far as the necessity of exporting more produce arises from the circumstance that gold prices are lower, the people of India are in the same position as those of Australia or any other country which has to export produce for the purpose of paying the interest on its gold debt. The question to be considered is, what effect has the fall in exchange upon the amount of produce which must be exported to meet a given gold liability? To determine this, the gold price of the produce must be assumed to be stationary. When silver falls in relation to gold, the greater number of rupees which is required to meet a given gold payment will not represent a greater quantity of produce than before if the silver price in India of the produce exported responds to the changed value of silver in relation to gold, i.e., if it has risen, or has been prevented from falling. Silver prices must ultimately thus respond, although an interval may elapse before the correspondence is complete; and during this time, whilst more produce is exported, the Indian ryot is getting proportionately less in silver for his produce. It has indeed been alleged that the fall in the gold price of certain Indian products, is to be attributed to the fall in the value of the rupee, but this allegation is strongly controverted; and, having regard to the phenomena presented in the case of Indian products not greatly open to competition, and to the necessary effect of competition in the case of those which are within the sphere of its influence, it seems far from clear that the fall in the gold price of Indian products would have been materially less if the exchange had not fallen.

Transfer of burdens from one class to another.

23. Even if the burden upon the people of India as a whole has not been increased by the fall in exchange, there can be no doubt that it has been to some extent shifted from one class to another. The burden of those who pay a fixed land revenue under a permanent settlement has been lightened, and the same may be said of all those whose land revenue has not been re-settled in recent years, or resettled with adjustment to meet the most recent conditions. On the other hand, the increased salt tax presses upon the people at large, and renders more heavy the taxation of those who for the most part have suffered rather than benefited from the higher rupee prices due to the fall in the gold value of silver.

Effect on commerce.

24. We pass now to consider the manner in which the commerce of India is alleged to have been injuriously affected by the variations in exchange.

Harassment of trade by fluctuations.

25. It is said that legitimate trade is replaced by mere speculation and gambling. There seems to be a common agreement amongst those who differ in their views upon almost all other points, that trade is seriously harassed by these fluctuations, though the estimates do not all agree as to the character and the extent of the inconvenience arising from this cause. It does not appear to be certain, even in the view of those who are most strongly sensible of the mischievous effect of fluctuations of exchange, that the volume of trade over a series of years has been diminished from this cause, though there seems a common agreement that any sudden or violent fluctuation almost paralyses business for a time. It is to be observed that it is not so much the fall of exchange which is complained of as the fluctuations, whether in one direction or the other. Some of those who admit the mischief to the mischief exchange fluctuations, allege, that the extent of ... made against the ...rious, since provision can be largely made against the ... fluctuations through the medium of banks; but it ... the traders and that such security as they obtain in this ... must be paid for. It must be remembered that before the fall in the price of silver began, and the fluctuations in the rate of exchange dependent upon it, the rates of exchange varied very considerably during particular years, though, no doubt, the fluctuations have been much more frequent and considerable since that time.

Fluctuations add to the risks of trade.

26. Upon the whole, it cannot be doubted that it would be well if commerce were free from the inconveniences of fluctuation which arise from a change in the relation between the standard of value in India, and in countries with which her commerce is transacted. It must not be assumed that the adoption of the same standard for the United Kingdom and India would remove all the disquieting causes of the disturbance of trade of which complaint is made. If the commodity which lies behind the exchange transaction is one that continues to fall in relation to gold, the risk which arises from bargains in a falling market will still be present. The liability of the standard of the one country to fall in relation to the other, causes, however, an additional risk, and consequently increased disturbance to trade.

Alleged stimulation of exports by fall in exchange.

27. It said that the tendency of a falling exchange is to stimulate export; that, inasmuch as more silver, i.e., a higher silver price, is received in respect of the same gold price, whilst wages and the other factors in the cost of production do not increase in the same proportion, production becomes more profitable, and is therefore stimulated. Assuming this to be true, the effect of such successive fall must be transitory, and can continue only until circumstances have brought about the inevitable adjustment. Although one may be inclined, regarding the matter theoretically, to accept the proposition that the suggested stimulus would be the result of a falling exchange, an examination of the statistics of exported produce does not appear to afford any substantial foundation for the view that in practice this stimulus, assuming it to have existed, has had any prevailing effect on the course of trade; on the contrary, the progress of the export trade has been less with a rapidly falling than with a steady exchange. For example, from 1871-72, to 1876-77 the gold value of the rupee fell constantly from 23·126*d.* to 20·508*d.*, or about 11¼ per cent; the exports of merchandise were actually less in the latter year than in the former, although in 1876-77 their rupee value exceeded by about 10 per cent. that of the exports of either 1870-71 or 1872-73. From 1878-79 to 1884-85 exchange was fairly steady, the average rates varying only between 19·961*d.* and 19·308*d.* per rupee, or about 3½ per cent; and during those six years the exports rose by no less than 36¼ per cent. Again, between 1884-85 and 1888-89 the fall of the rupee was very rapid, from 19·308*d.* to 16·379*d.*, or over 15 per cent, and the exports increased during those four years by 16¼ per cent; but in the single year 1889-90, when there was a slight improvement in the exchange, the exports increased by more than 6¼ per cent. It is said, too, that, whilst a falling exchange tends to stimulate exports, there is a corresponding tendency to check imports. Here again statistics do not seem to show that diminished imports have been coincident with a lower exchange. Taking the same periods as before, from 1871-72 to 1876-77, when exchange fell 11¼ per cent., imports of merchandise into India increased by 17 per cent.; from 1878-79 to 1884-85, when exchange was steady, the increase of imports exceeded 47 per cent.; between 1884-85 and 1888-89, when the rupee fell about 15 per cent., the imports were augmented by nearly 25 per cent.; while in 1889-90, when exchange slightly rose, the imports were rather less than in the previous year. Upon the whole we cannot see any evidence that the effect of a falling exchange on the country at large influencing either exports or imports has over a series of years been very considerable. Some trains of *a priori* reasoning would seem to lead to the same conclusions, and also to the further conclusion that, even if ... in the gold value of the rupee does stimulate exports, the result is not necessarily to the benefit of India as a whole, though it may temporarily benefit the employer at the expense of the wage-earner, because wages rise more slowly than prices.

Check to investments in India.

28. The want of a stable exchange between England and India, and the fact that it has fallen so heavily, has, it is alleged, greatly checked the investment of British capital in India and the development of the country which would have been the fruit of such investments. London is the leading market, and London thinks in gold. London is ready enough to lend upon contracts for repayment in gold, but hesitates to enter upon silver transactions, or to engage in industrial enterprises in a silver country. There can be no doubt that uncertainty as to the interest which would be received for the investment, and as to the diminution which the invested capital might suffer if it were desired to retransfer it to this country, tends to check British investments in India. This is a real evil, the importance of which we do not desire to underrate. It has been pointed out, however, that a great number of industrial enterprises have been established in India during recent years, such as collieries, cotton mills, jute mills, woollen mills, and paper mills, in which much capital has been invested; and that large sums have been spent upon tea plantations is evidenced by the enormous increase in the quantity of tea grown in and exported from India. And it must be remembered that the adoption by India of the same standard which exists in England, might not remove all obstacles to the investment of capital in that country. Capitalists have of late been slow to invest in many kinds of industrial enterprise, owing to the fact that prices are falling, or have fallen very generally. If a gold standard were adopted for India, and similar phenomena of falling prices ensued there, capitalists might still be unwilling to provide capital for industrial enterprises. In connection with the point under discussion, it may be well to observe that a falling exchange, owing to its effects upon the salaries, savings, and pensions, renders it more difficult to procure and arrange for the services of the European employes required for the carrying on of industrial undertakings in India.

Attraction of open mints for depreciating silver.

29. There is another point which ought not to be passed over in silence. It is said that by making silver the standard, and keeping the Indian mints open to silver, the Anglo-Indian Government have attracted to India that depreciating metal, and have thus made India purchase at a comparatively high cost and enormous quantity of it, which is now of less value than when it was bought. In this there is some truth, but also much exaggeration. There can be no doubt that an open mint in India offers a market into which silver could be continuously poured without regard to the currency requirements of India, until such an alteration in prices of commodities was brought about, as to make its importation no longer profitable. It is only when, and so far as the opening of the mints to silver had led to the importation and coinage, or hoarding of useless and now depreciating silver, that the free coinage of silver can be considered to have inflicted a loss upon India. What this loss amounts to we cannot determine, but we are not without indications that India is becoming surfeited with silver.

Recent imports and coinage of silver.

30. The net imports of silver into India in the 23 years from 1870-71 to 1892-93 have been Rx. 165,226,000, or an average of Rx. 7,184,000 a year, and the coinage demands have amounted to upwards of Rx. 6,500,000 annually, so that we may infer, that nearly the whole of the newly imported silver has during these years passed through the mint. Since 1877-78 the net yearly imports ranged from about 4 to 11 millions Rx.; but in 1890-91 there was an abnormal rise to more than 14 millions. Much of this silver appears to have remained in the Currency Department, causing at the same time a great and sudden inflation of the paper currency. Between March and December 1890 the note issue increased from about 15½ crores of rupees to 27 crores, an increase of 71 per cent. The inflation was yet further aggravated, and at the end of August 1892 the notes issued stood at more than 29 crores; but, according to recent returns, there has been some contraction, and the amount in circulation is now about 26 crores. With this sudden expansion of the issue of notes a corresponding increase in the silver coin and bullion reserve took place, viz., from Rx. 9,771,782 at the end of March 1890 to Rx. 21,440,022 at the end of January 1891, an addition of more than 11¼ crores of rupees. It deserves notice in connection with this subject that throughout 1892 the import of gold not only ceased to be in excess of the exports, but the current was reversed. During the five years ending with March 1890 the average net import was about Rx. 3,000,000. In 1890-91 it was Rx 5,636,172, in 1891-92 it was Rx. 2,413,792, whilst in 1892-93 the net import ceased, and the excess of exports was upwards of Rx. 2,800,000.

Export of gold.

Prices in India seem to be rising.

31. Down to a comparatively late date it was generally believed that, notwithstanding a fall in the gold value of silver, prices in India had been practically unaltered; but the evidence before us points to the conclusion, that during recent years the silver price of Indian produce has risen. If, as experience shows, wages respond more slowly to the alteration in the value of the standard, this rise in the price of produce must have been prejudicial to the wage-earning classes.

Import of useless silver injurious to India.

32. The above facts give reasons for believing that the recent fall in silver, coupled with the open mint, has led India to import and coin more silver than she needs, and the worst of the ... is that it is a growing one. Every unnecessary ounce ... which has been, or is being, imported into India is a ... as long as silver is depreciating in gold value; for ... *hypothesi*, not needed for present use, and it can be parted ... only at a sacrifice. So far as the open mints attract necessary silver to India, they are inflicting a loss upon the people of the country, and benefiting the silver-producing countries at the cost of India.

Effects if fall should continue.

33. So far, we have dealt only with the past. We have now to consider the effects to be anticipated from a continued, and not improbably heavy fall in the exchange between India and England.

Existing evils would be intensified, and increase of taxation become necessary.

34. All the evils to which attention has been called would, of course, be aggravated and intensified. If prices continued to rise, while wages were more slowly advanced, the material condition of the wage-earning class would be continually deteriorating. As respects the Government, we have already pointed out that, if no change be made in the currency arrangements of the country, and a heavy fall were to take place, such as we have referred to as possible, they would, unless they could largely reduce their expenditure, be compelled, in order to meet the increased demands upon them, to impose increased taxation to a very serious extent. It has been suggested that economy in the civil and military administration of India is still possible, a point which does not fall within the scope of our inquiry; but, even assuming that the expenditure of the Indian Government might without impairing efficiency of administration be diminished, it cannot be supposed that this could be done suddenly to a very great extent, so as to meet the anticipated difficulty. The net expenditure of the Government of India is about Rx. 50,000,000. Supposing the deficiency which had to be met should be from Rx. 8,000,000 to Rx. 10,000,000, it is not conceivable that an equilibrium could be brought about by reducing the expenditure. When we pass to consider whether the revenue required to meet the deficiency might be raised by increased taxation, we encounter at once a position of great delicacy. There is no doubt that in several directions increased taxation is possible, but the difficulties connected with it are grave, and its political danger is said to be a matter of serious moment.

POSSIBILITY OF INCREASING TAXATION.

Existing taxes.

Land revenue.

35. Inasmuch as the Indian producer has so far benefited by the fall in exchange that he has received a higher silver price for his produce than would otherwise have been the case, and the burden of the land revenue he has to pay has thus become less, it would be natural to seek in an increase of the land revenue, a large contribution towards the deficiency. Nearly one-fourth of the land revenue is, however, permanently settled. Of the remainder the greater part is fixed on assessments for 30 years, most of which are of recent date. It is impracticable, therefore, to derive from this source the revenue required.

Salt tax.

36. An increase of the salt tax has been before now resorted to for the purpose of obtaining additional revenue. But the objections to this tax have long been recognised. It is in the nature of a poll-tax, which falls on all classes, but presses most heavily on the very poor. It is true that the price of salt has been reduced in recent years, but the tax is now about 600 per cent. *ad valorem*, and any increase would chiefly affect those who have suffered rather than benefited by the fall in exchange. It has been strongly pressed upon us, too, that it is the main reserve of taxation in case of war or any other emergency, and it ought not to be exhausted in order to meet the present difficulty. Even an addition of 20 per cent. to the existing tax would not yield more than from Rx. 1,500,000 to Rx. 1,750,000.

Stamp duties.

37. An addition to the stamp duties is deprecated on the ground that they are largely a tax on the administration of justice, and that it would not be right materially to augment taxation of this description.

Excise.

38. Doubts are entertained, and probably with reason, whether it would be possible to raise a largely increased revenue by means of excise. It is said that it would stimulate illicit practices, and any attempt to augment the excise revenue would be attacked, as calculated to increase drinking and to promote intemperance.

Import duties.

39. Of all the suggested methods of adding to the revenue, the reimposition of import duties would, according to the evidence before us, excite the least opposition; indeed, it is said that it would even be popular. The duties on cotton goods have, however, only recently been abolished. They were the subject of vehement attack in this country. Any attempt to reimpose them would meet with great opposition. And it cannot be denied that the reimposition of such duties would provoke a demand for a countervailing excise upon all cotton goods manufactured in India. Although such an excise duty might be collected without serious difficulty in respect of goods manufactured in the cotton mills of Bombay and elsewhere, it is alleged that it would be wholly impracticable to enforce it generally in view of the extent to which the manufacture of cotton goods on a small scale prevails throughout India.

Export Duties.

40. The arguments urged against the reimposition of export duties are strong and sound in principle. The only duty of that description now in force is imposed on the export of rice. Any increase of it is said to be impracticable in view of the competition of other countries; the desire of the Government of India to abolish it has been ... expressed; and it is even doubtful whether the existing duty can be maintained.

Income Tax.

41. If the income tax were raised to twice its present rate, it would probably produce about Rx. 1,500,000 more than it now does. The minimum income liable to the tax is Rs. 500. An increase in the rate would produce very great discontent amongst those who are capable of appreciating and criticising the action of the Government, and of promoting agitation when they are prejudicially affected. It must be borne in mind, too that the class which suffers most from the fall in exchange would be most affected by an increased income tax.

New taxes. Sugar and tobacco.

42. We have passed in review the means of taxation which have been, or are now, in use in India. It remains to consider the new sources of taxation which have been suggested. The only articles so largely consumed that taxation of them would afford the prospect of any great augmentation of the revenue, are tobacco and sugar. These are grown very generally throughout India in small quantities. To procure a revenue from them by means of taxation would involve constant and vexatious interference with the people, and the cost of collecting and enforcing the tax would be enormous in proportion to the sum realised. Those who have given evidence on this subject, and who entertain the gravest objections to an increase of the salt tax, are nevertheless of opinion that with all its evils this would be preferable to an attempt to raise a revenue by a taxation of sugar or tobacco.

Succession duty.

43. Although it is recognised that there is much to be said in principle in favour of imposing a succession duty, the difficulties connected with its imposition are enhanced in India by the many different laws which regulate succession, and by the extent to which the family system affects the distribution of property in case of death. This has hitherto stood in the way of its introduction, and it would take a long time to develop any practical scheme; moreover, whether it would be found possible to add largely to the revenue by means of it, must be matter of speculation. For these reasons it could not be adopted in order to meet the present emergency.

Conclusions as to increase of taxation

44. We are not in a position to determine whether the apprehensions expressed to us that increased taxation cannot be resorted to without grave mischief are to the full extent well founded, or whether they are exaggerated. But it is not easy to see how the burden of the added taxation which would be requisite to counterbalance the fall in exchange could be made to rest on those who might with the most justice be subjected to it, or how the added revenue could be provided except in a manner opposed to sound principles of taxation. Even if it be thought that the political dangers anticipated are the offspring of somewhat exaggerated fears, it is at least possible that they may be under-estimated. Representations that a great increase of taxation was due to what has been erroneously called the "tribute" paid to this country, would add sensibly to the danger, and afford an inviting theme for agitators. It is of importance to recognise the fact that the public revenues of India, as of most Asiatic countries, largely consist of elements of income which have not the character of taxation as that term is used in Western Europe, and that it has been through the natural growth of these revenues that the increased expenditure of recent years has been met to a considerable extent.

BOSSIBILITY OF REDUCING EXPENDITURE.

Possibility of reducing expenditure.

45. We have in the foregoing paragraphs indicated the results of the evidence which has been placed before us upon the question whether the deficiency caused by exchange may be met by increase of taxation. There is, as has been already pointed out another way in which a deficiency may be met *viz.*, by reduction of expenditure. We are quite alive to the importance of this resource, and to the expediency of urging economy in every practicable way, more especially as there is no such pressure brought to bear on the Government of India as that to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country is subjected by the representatives of the taxpayers. But difficult as it is for us to form an opinion on the possibility of raising additional revenue, it is still more difficult to estimate the possibility of reducing expenditure. In order to do so, it would be necessary to enter upon an examination of the policy and action of the Government of India both in military and civil matters, a task which is beyond our province. Experience, however, shows, as regards military expenditure, that it is at all times difficult to resist its growth, and that occasionally the circumstances which call for it are beyond the control of any Government; while, as regards civil expenditure, advancing civilisation, brings with it constantly increasing demands for Government action and enterprise—demands which are not the less urgent when, as is the case in India, they must originate with the Government ... Although, therefore, we feel strongly the necessity for the utmost care in restricting expenditure, we are certainly not in a position to conclude that any economies are possible which would enable the Indian Government to meet successfully the great and growing deficit caused by falling exchange.

Possibility of reducing deficit by changing more expenditure to capital

46. It has been suggested that the Government of India might with propriety charge more of its public works expenditure to capital, and thereby reduce the deficit shown in the Revenue Account. On this point we can only say that the Government of India have for a long time acted on the sound principle of charging to capital only such outlay as is incurred for productive works, and that a policy of allowing unproductive expenditure to be so charged is obviously open to serious question.

PROPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Proposals of the Government of India.

47. We have said enough to show that the situation is a very critical one, and the proposals of the Government of India are entitled to the most careful and anxious consideration. We proceed to state the nature of those proposals.

Despatch of 21st June 1892.

In a despatch of the 21st of June 1892, the Government of India expressed their deliberate opinion that, if it became clear that the Brussels Conference was unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and if a direct agreement between India and the United States were found to be unattainable the Government of India should at once close their mints to the free coinage of silver, and make arrangements for the introduction of a gold standard. The Government forwarded as an enclosure in this despatch a minute by Sir David Barbour, the Financial Member of Council, giving an outline of the method he proposed for the introduction of a gold standard into India, if such a measure should become necessary. The nature of the plan will appear from the following extract from that Minute:

Sir D. Barbour's Minute.

"6. The only measures for the introduction of a gold standard into India which seem to me feasible are the following:

"(1) The first measure would be the stoppage of the free coinage of silver. Government would retain the right of purchasing silver and coining it into rupees.

"(2) The next measure would be to open the mints to the free coinage of gold. Any man bringing gold to the mints would be entitled to have it coined into gold coins, which would be legal tender to any amount. It would be desirable to stop the free coinage of silver some time before opening the mints to free coinage of gold. It would be a valuable guide to us in subsequent proceedings to know exactly what effect the stoppage of the free coinage of silver had on the gold value of the rupee.

"The new gold coins might be a 10-rupee piece and a 20-rupee piece.

"7. The weight and fineness of the gold coins to be issued from the mint would be such that the par of exchange between them and the sovereign would be the exchange which it was desired to establish between India and England.

"For example, if we wished the rupee to be worth 1s. 4d. the 10 rupee coin would contain as much gold as was worth (1s. 4d.) × 10 = 160 pence. The quantity of fine gold in the 10 rupee piece would be 1-1 6-4 0-8ths, or two-thirds of the quantity contained in the sovereign.

"8. The question of the ratio at which seigniorage would change from the silver to the gold standard is one which we cannot to think of going back to the old ratio of 1 to 15½. Neither ought we to adopt the very high ratio to which silver may have fallen at any time prior to our ourselves bound to do so. The ratio of the day or month at which the change was made. A ratio based on the average price of silver during a limited period previous to the introduction of the gold standard, would probably be both the safest and the most equitable."

Telegram of 22nd January 1893.

48. In a telegram of the 22nd of January 1893, the Government made this further statement regarding their proposals:

"We propose to take power to declare by notification, that English gold coinage shall be legal tender in India at a rate of not less than 13½ rupees for one sovereign, and we have provided for that in the draft Bill. We think that an interval of time, the length of which cannot be determined beforehand, should elapse between closure of the mints and any attempts to coin gold here. The power to admit sovereigns as legal tender might be of use as an *ad interim* measure, and need not be used except in case of necessity."

Draft Bill.

49. A copy of the draft Bill for the purpose of stopping free coinage was afterwards forwarded. It proposed to repeal the free coinage provisions of previous legislation, and to enact that the Governor General in Council might, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*, declare that any gold coins, which were for the time being a legal tender in England, should be a legal tender in India in payment or on account at such rate, not being less than 13½ rupees for one sovereign, i.e., rate of 1s. 4*d.* per rupee, and so for any greater or smaller coin, as should be fixed such order, and might in like manner cancel or vary such orders.

50. In the Minute of Sir David Barbour, forwarded by the Government of India, to Sir D. Barbour's arguments in support of the proposals are stated. He observes that, although it is proposed to stop the free coinage of silver and to establish a gold standard, it is no part of the plan to substitute gold for silver as the ordinary currency of the country. It is contemplated that in the vast majority of Indian transactions silver would still be used as the medium of exchange. He refers to the example of France and other nations as showing that it is possible to have a gold standards though a large percentage of the circulation consists of overvalued silver coins, which are legal tender to any amount. He concedes that, in order that the gold standard may be effective, a limit must be placed on the number of such coins, and they must be convertible into gold coins, either without payment of premium or on payment of a trifling premium, whenever any person wishes for gold coins in exchange for silver coins. Gold coins would only be required in exchange for silver, when they were wanted for hoarding or export, or for melting down into ornaments. It is pointed out that in one mode in which the scheme might be carried out would be by adopting measures for accumulation a store of gold, and, when sufficient had been obtained, opening the mints to the coinage of gold coins, that metal being thereafter made legal tender, and the exchangeability of silver and gold coins, according to their face value, guaranteed by means of the accumulated stock of gold. This it is said, would be an expensive plan and there would be a great risk of the whole stock of gold being drained away in exchange for silver rupees. Sir David Barbour, therefore, does not recommend this plan, but the measures which appear to him feasible are those described in the passage from his Minute already quoted. It is said that under the proposed scheme, if the Government treasuries were required to give gold coins for silver, whenever it was possible for them to do so, there could not be any considerable premium on gold coins so long as there were any in the public treasuries or in the Paper Currency reserve, and the gold standard would be effectively maintained. After the proposed measures had been carried out, it might happen that no gold was brought to the mints to be coined and to be put into circulation, and that the rupee fell in value below 1s. 4*d.* supposing that to have been the ratio fixed,—or it might happen that, though gold was brought to the mints for a time and the rupee was worth 1s. 4*d.*, yet subsequently gold ceased to be brought to the mints, gold coins ceased to be found in circulation, and the rupee fell below 1s. 4*d.* In either case it would be a sign that the rupee was redundant, or, in other words, that there were too many silver rupees in circulation, and consequently their value had fallen below sixteen pence each, and that the gold standard was no longer effectively maintained. The remedy in such a case, it is said, would be to contract the rupee currency, and to adopt any feasible measures for improving the general financial position of the country. Such an improvement would give increased confidence, and the reduction of the rupee currency, if carried far enough, must ultimately restore the value of that coin. The greatest danger, it is said, would arise immediately after the first introduction of the gold standard, and would be brought about by silver rupees being, as they certainly would be, returned to India from foreign countries, and by their being thrown into the active circulation from Indian hoards. It is thought, however, that the existing hoards in India would practically remain unaffected. The reduction of the rupee currency, it is said, might or might not prove a very expensive measure. It could be spread over a number of years, and until it had been carried out to a sufficient extent, the gold standard would not be effectively maintained. Of course, while the reduction of the rupee currency was in progress, there would not be an effective gold standard; but even during that period of uncertainty it might be expected that the exchange with England would remain much steadier than it had been during the last few years.

(To be concluded.)

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 30.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

768—Cassidy L and C—John Sands and another *vs* Amerchand Premchand Javeri Sha and others—Wadia and G.

772—Little, S N and B—Lakhmidas Khimji *vs* Amerchand Tulsidas Javeri and others—Wadia and G.

741—Little, S N and B—Sha Megraj Sangji and others *vs* Sonee Plumber Jeeraj—Mulla and R.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

28,219-92—Chitnis, M and M—Waghjee Thakersey and another *vs* Pragjee Khetsee—Little, S N and B.

330-21,834-92—Bhaishunker and K—Girdhardas Damodhar *vs* Kassigar Hiragar—Little, S N and B.

373-24,809-92—Ardesir, H and D—Jamadar Mahomed Kamal Khan and Sayed Abdool Haq Sirdar Deler-ul-Mulk—Crawford, B, B and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.

Suit for Injunction.

Postponed Long Cause.

570-91—Craigie, L and C—Narcondas Culliandas *vs* Davidas Hurivalubhdas and others—Crawford, B & Co. Craigie, L and C, D and H, and Edgelow and G—Part heard.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent perfect.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Line Perim Hodeida interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon. on Friday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th June, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via,	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	3	35 p.m.	12	44
Teheran	29	2	56 p.m.	...	13
Suez	29	2	59 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 29th June, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	1	...	1
" Kurrachee	1	1	...	1
" Madras	—	51	...	1

An old Parisian costermonger, one Guillaume Chassard, has just learned by sad experience the truth of the proverb that a still tongue shows a wise head. He was recently admitted to the hospital called the Hotel Dieu, suffering from ... complaint, and while there, was extremely loquacious. He was fond of boasting in particular that he had a niece living in the South of France, Madame Soand-so of such-and-such a place, who was in the habit of making an annual allowance of six hundred francs, or twenty-four pounds, in half-yearly instalments, on the 20th of May, and the 20th of November. Chassard left the Hotel Dieu, and soon afterwards the 20th of May came round, but with it came no remittance. He waited a few days, and then he wrote to his niece. An Answer came to the effect that the money had been sent, at his supposed request, to the Beaujon Hospital. It appears that on the 10th of May, some one wrote in his name as stated, and the person, whoever he was, having received the money at the address indicated, had decamped. The police are on the look-out for this astute thief.

Writing on the 8th instant, a Paris correspondent says: I saw to-day at the studio of M. Barrias, the sculptor, a greatly reduced model in clay of the Emile Augier monument, for which he has obtained the order from the Committee that undertook to erect one in honour of that dramatic author. M. Barrias estimates the cost at £2,400. His idea is to place the bust of Augier on the top of a stela in coloured marble, and standing on a square platform with four steps on each of its faces. Three figures are to be grouped round the column, and are to be those of characters taken from the plays of Augier. They are to be Sappho, "L'Aventuriere" and a child seated at the foot of the stela and holding up to the others a mask and a wreath. The dresses and faces of the two women will be conventionalised likenesses of Madame Favart and Madame Arnould-Plessy. The draperies may be described as modern, with more than a touch of classicality.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervousness and want of Energy.—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listless sluggish energy, the time has come to take some such alterative as Holloway's Pills to restrain a disorder from developing itself into a disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically on the function of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood rendered pure, while the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nerves and whole nervous systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are out of condition; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 27th June were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th, 12 feet 1 inch against 8 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Preparations for kharif crops progressing. Some damage done to crops by rats in Jati Taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 11 feet 4 inches against 6 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops mostly removed. Preparations for kharif cultivation progressing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations in progress. Rain in 11 talukas, maximum 2·45 inches, minimum 14 cents, beneficial to crops except in Guni, where damage to rice seedlings is apprehended. Cattle in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain in three talukas 30 cents, beneficial to early crops. Crickets, continue doing damage to young crops in Jacobabad and Thul Talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 36 cents at Chachra. Locusts appeared in three desert talukas: no damage reported.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 24th June 1893.)—Rain for week maximum at Modasa 11·79 inches, minimum at Sanand 3·67 inches. Ploughing of lands commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 8 inches 90 cents at Jhalod, minimum 5 inches 84 cents at Dohad. Sowings progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 24th June 1893.)—Rain for week, maximum at Borsad 11 inches 88 cents, minimum at Thasra 6 inches 8 cents, average for the district 9 inches 14 cents; fall at Kaira after 24th and till 27th June 13 cents for talukas ranging from 57 to 20 cents. Sowing of bajri and kodra progressing throughout the district. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 20 inches 72 cents in Broach, minimum 7 inches 1 cent in Hansot. Agricultural operations generally retarded owing to excessive rain. Condition of fodder supply good, and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 24th June 1893.)—Rain for week heavy throughout the district, maximum 24·12 inches at Sarbon, minimum 14·30 inches at Olpad. Sowing stopped in some talukas. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, at Dhulia 1 inch 38 cents, average in the district 3 inches 73 cents. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 26th June 1893.)—Rain for week throughout the district, at Nasik 10·79 inches, in other talukas maximum in Peint 33·67 inches and minimum in Malegaon 63 cents. Agricultural operations retarded owing to excessive rain in Sinnar, Dindori and Chandor talukas. Re-sowing of rice and nagli in progress in Peint, the first seeds having perished owing to excessive rain. Preparations of lands for the season and sowing of kharif crops in progress elsewhere. Coddition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere. Cattle somewhat weak for want of fodder in Peint.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 22nd: heavy on 22nd: total of week 4·78 inches; total to date 27·65, being 7·65 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 21st and 22nd, 1° cool on 23rd and 24th, and nil from 25th to 27th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from west on 21st and from south-south-east on 23rd: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain for week, at Sadar Station 8 inches 77 cents, good in all talukas. Rice sowing nearly finished. Ploughing commenced in some talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain everywhere; maximum 36 inches 92 cents at Karjat, minimum 13 inches 73 cents at Alibag. Lands are being prepared for transplantation in five talukas. Young plants injured slightly in places owing to excess of rain except at Mangaon and Mahad, where they are in good condition. Transplantation of seedlings is in progress more or less in all the talukas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—(Except three talukas and one petha, reports for which have not been received). Rain everywhere, maximum 20·1 inches at Chiplun, minimum 3·91 inches at Ratnagiri. Transplantation has commenced.

Poona.—Rain for week, total fall of the district 58 inches 17 cents, average 5 inches 38 cents; good throughout the district except at Indapur and Bhimthadi, maximum 13 inches 87 cents at Junnar and minimum 18 cents at Indapur. Sowing of rice and nagli is in progress in Junnar, Khed, Haveli and Maval talukas. Sowing of kharif crops is also in progress in Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum, at Akola 75 cents at Akola, minimum 36 cents at Nevasa. Sowing in progress, but rain has been too heavy in some and retarded in other sowings, due to excessive moisture. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Jowari dearer in Nagar and cheaper in Sheygaon and Karjat talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 24th June 1893.)—Rain for week, at Sholapur 9 cents, Barsi 88 cents, Madha 73 cents, Karmala 1 inch 54 cents, Pandharpur 24 cents and Malsiras 24 cents. Sowing of Kharif crops in progress. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of Jowari in Sholapur, Madha and Sangola talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 8 inches 3 cents. Preparations of lands still continue. Sowing operations in progress. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy. Rain at Badami 45 cents, Bagevadi 20, Indi 25, Muddebihal 11, Bijapur 9, and Basvikot 1 cent; none in two talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 4 inches 86 cents, sufficient throughout the district. Kharif sowing operations continue. Rats damaging sown seeds and their shoots in places in Athni and Gokak talukas.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Mundargi, varying from 2 inches 18 cents in Hangal to 13 cents in Ranebennur. Sowing of rice retarded in some places owing to continuous rain. Rice already sown promises well. Sowing of til and nidi commenced, that of exotic cotton in progress. Lands are being prepared for early jowari.

Kanara.—Fair rain throughout the district, maximum 15 inches 23 cents at Siddapur, minimum 2 inches 66 cents at Haliyal. Young rice plants thriving. Transplantation begun in some places. Sowing nearly completed above ghats. Garden sugarcane thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 12 inches 2 cents. Sowing in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week all over Jhalod; fall at Civil station registered 3 inches 58 cents. Kharif sowings progressing. Agricultural stock healthy.

Baroda.—Rain during week 6 inches 95 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Sowing operations continue.

THE Kaiser William is very fond of a joke with his favourite officers. Major Count von der Schulenberg, a very able cavalry officer, was recently appointed Colonel and Commander of the 10th Uhlans, and the new Colonel appeared in the uniform of the regiment in due course to announce to his Majesty the fact of his appointment. The Kaiser was attended by his Aides-de-Camp in Waiting, and Colonel von der Schulenberg pronounced gravely, but with a certain amount of innate modesty, the set phrase, "Your Majesty, I announce myself," &c. When he had concluded, the Kaiser, whose face was seen to be gradually becoming more serious, responded almost sharply, "Your announcement is false." The gallant Colonel was aghast, and looked as if he wished he were back with his old corps, or anywhere except in the Imperial presence; whilst the Aides-de-Camp eyed one another, wondering what was

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MADAME PATEY has acceded to a generally expressed wish, and will not retire from public life without a formal farewell.

An advertisement appears in the "Times" stating that "a nobleman, a gentleman of title," is wanted to open an exhibition. The honorarium offered amounts to the magnificent sum of £10 with first class fares from and to London.

When Paderewski took farewell of his New York admirers, the veracious American reporter records that he "kissed the hands of some, not with the fancy polite pretence of a kiss, but with a warm, lingering kiss that made those who were not so favoured glare horribly at those who were."

A rumour is very generally current that King George of Greece contemplates abdicating and settling in England. It is said that he has tired of his kingly status, and, being anxious to play a part in the commercial world, has already entered into negotiations for a partnership in a large house in the city.

Some of us were considerably amused (writes a special correspondent at Chicago) on going the other morning into the headquarters of New South Wales to see upon the floor, waiting for a place, a faithful terra cotta presentment of Mr. Dillon, M.P., and to read that it was the copy of a bust "intended for the vestibule of the new Irish Parliament."

When a man is created a baronet we can by the measure his income in at least one direction. He must be worth not less than £5000 a year in settled property, that is he must have £5,000 a year independent of an income from business or from undertakings of a fleeting or uncertain nature. This it is [illegible] was a regulation made by the Queen.

The Sultan's fear of conspiracy has [illegible] the introduction of the telephone in Turkey. Not only will he not allow telephone lines to be laid in Constantinople, but he objects to them even in the other towns, such as Smyrna and Salonica. This is well known that for a considerable time those interested in telephone matters have ceased to apply for concessions.

[illegible] London correspondent of [illegible] Gladstone's Ministerial [illegible] expenditure of energy [illegible] cohesion. To all appearance much, and comes up [illegible] finished for the Parliamentary [illegible] as he is in the heat of [illegible] look in its intervals [illegible] beside him do not [illegible]

[illegible] book, "Hic et Ubique," [illegible] extreme and exaggerated [illegible] marriage in Scotland [illegible] very acuteness of the [illegible] that if any difficulty [illegible] marriage would [illegible] before, with the [illegible] entrap the wily [illegible] what he was [illegible] philosophers [illegible] present of [illegible]

[illegible] in evidence [illegible] in an [illegible] cation [illegible] He [illegible] head- [illegible] in its [illegible] ween an [illegible] smokers [illegible] A brown [illegible] contempt [illegible] short- [illegible] cted the [illegible] in the art [illegible] has been [illegible] weeks, and [illegible] performances [illegible] neighbours across [illegible], decorous John [illegible] scraping as monotonous [illegible] a medium, and [illegible] human to dance as [illegible] up it bolt upright! [illegible] face be rigid, and [illegible] and depressing an [illegible] axes and becomes [illegible] supper rooms! It [illegible] of pleasure, whilst [illegible]

[illegible] in the "Lady's Pictorial" [illegible] Princess Victoria and [illegible] have returned. Having no [illegible] would naturally be doubly [illegible] fiance." All girls, whether [illegible] to talk over their gowns, to [illegible] vers and coming weddings [illegible] till the return of the young [illegible] Princess May has been deprived [illegible] of enjoyment. To Princess [illegible] attached, and whenever the [illegible] imminent reigns supreme. Princess [illegible] rather grave and thought[illegible] of Fife, but the youngest of [illegible] sisters is irrepressibly lively [illegible] great favourite with the [illegible] described as "a merry [illegible]

[illegible] wild in their antics [illegible]. The latest [illegible] has given [illegible] all, near [illegible] sty pursuit [illegible] prince of [illegible] from the [illegible] not the [illegible], which [illegible] assurance [illegible] Combe- [illegible]

[illegible] says the [illegible]" in relation [illegible] is that two [illegible] posed to Mr. [illegible] cond salvation [illegible] seen handsomely [illegible] practically the whole [illegible] country has been knighted. [illegible] who have now come to their [illegible] ussey Vivian and Mr. Hingley. [illegible] ranked for a time as Unionists. [illegible] the peerage; the other with a [illegible] eancy created in the Salisbury [illegible] to give rise to a comment of any [illegible] constituency is one of the most [illegible] ntry. In July last Sir Hussey [illegible] otes against Sunday labour on the [illegible] proposal as to bring forward a [illegible] Gladstonian interest.

[illegible] ary feature in the Birthday [illegible] "Truth") is the absolute ex- [illegible] am all shade in these favours. [illegible] selected for distinctions of [illegible] alls over half a column of the [illegible] al officer appears in the list. [illegible] is the more unkind in view [illegible] navy equally with the army [illegible] to contribute a day's pay in [illegible] astic devotion to the Royal [illegible] right, however, to mention [illegible] since been pleased to promote [illegible] of Edinburgh to the rank of [illegible]. When the German Emperor, [illegible] Paris, created his son and his [illegible], he explained, to the great [illegible] French, that he did so to reward [illegible] gallant conduct. The Duke [illegible] having been made an Admiral of the [illegible] all those who have served under [illegible] to realise that this is a mark of [illegible] Strange, indeed, are the illu- [illegible] inseparable from Royal minds.

[illegible] our, which we," Pall Mall Gazette" [illegible] is worth, is afloat in London political [illegible] circles to the effect that Lord Spencer [illegible] resigning his post at the Admiralty on [illegible] political differences of a serious nature [illegible] Gladstone relative to his proposals regarding [illegible]. Lord Spencer, says our informant, [illegible] been disgusted with the revolutionary [illegible] engaged in by his chief, and has at last [illegible] decided to sever his connection with the [illegible] support of his theory. our informant [illegible] further remarkable story, which he vers to [illegible] dially true. When the storm of hissing [illegible] at the recent conversazione at the Institute, Mr. Gladstone at first entirely [illegible] misapprehend, and, turning to an acquaintance, [illegible] said in an audible whisper "What a pity it is [illegible] Spencer makes himself so unpopular. The [illegible] action being reported to Lord Spencer, his Lordship [illegible] said to have been so extremely disgusted [illegible] as to have determined at once to carry into [illegible] resolution, which it is said, has long laid [illegible] in his mind to sever his political connection [illegible] with Mr. Gladstone and his party.

[illegible] ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP [illegible] Mild, and Emollient—This essentially [illegible] Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, [illegible] ally where the skin is sensitive, or has become [illegible] ened by exposure on land or sea. It never [illegible] es, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly [illegible] ng tendency is particularly valuable in hot [illegible]. A lather for the Toilet and the Bath. [illegible] enable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicate [illegible] old by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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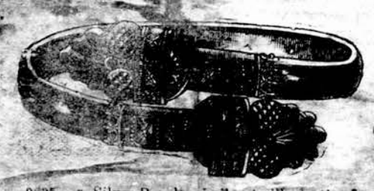
3633 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.

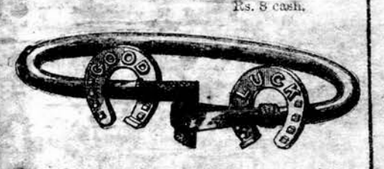
3634 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.



3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration. Rs. 5 cash.

3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch Rs. 8 cash.

3637 G. Silver Bangles. Rs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 cash.



3638 G. Silver "Good Luck" Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.

3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.

3641 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.

3642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.

3644 G. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

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Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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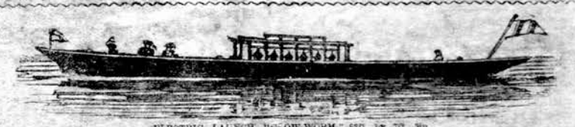

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for
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WIND IN THE STOMACH
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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
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MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
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« D'ORAY, *Gazette des Hopitaux*.
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MATICO INJECTION is used in recent cases AND MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

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"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

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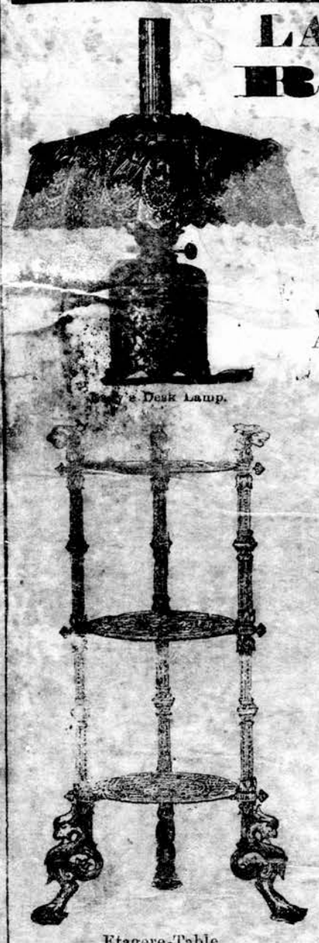

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